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Cash Cost of War Placed At $100,000,000 a Day; Nazis Tighten Czech Rule

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 18, 1939

War Summary: Air Reconnaissance Intensified

Costs of the War, according to unofficial Washington estimates, are already amounting to something like $100,000,000 a day. According to these estimates Germany heads the list with a total of $12,000,000,000 which will have been spent by next March. The corresponding amounts for Britain and its colonies being $5,262,000,000 and France $2,194,758,000.

On the diplomatic front, while the Russian press continued its campaign of attacks on Finland, the French and British governments issued partial information regarding the latest developments in their plans for pooling their economic resources during the war.

On the Western Front active reconnaissance was carried out by air, one German bomber flying over the industrial areas of Lancashire and the western counties and another over France as far as Bordeaux. Berlin reported that the French were installing long-range artillery east of the Moselle.

At sea German authorities stated that the Swedish steamer Valparaiso, seized by the German navy with a cargo of newsprint, would be held until the Germans were fully satisfied that the ship was going to South America.

Details and other war developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, and 6.

Nazis Execute 12 Czechs on Treason Charges

BERLIN (AP)—German officials, spurred by "rebellious activities" in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, were reported Nov. 18 to have followed up the execution of twelve Prague students by clamping German laws against treason on the former Czechoslovak provinces

The newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said Nazi treason law had been imposed "in addition to the old Czech law for defense of the Republic."

Czech groups guard rights of sovereignty: Page 6.

Mexican State to Admit European Refugees

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—A project for the immediate colonization of 3,000 families, including 1,500 refugee families from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Austria, in the southern Mexican state of Tabasco has been announced by Francisco Trujillo Gurria, Governor of the State.

The other 1,500 families, the Governor said, would be Mexicans desiring repatriation. The Federal Government will bear the expense of the Mexican colonists.

Browder Indicted Again on Passport Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, was indicted for the second time by a federal grand jury Nov. 17 for allegedly having made false statements to procure passports and for using these passports.

The new indictment charged that Mr. Browder used the name of "Albert Henry Richards" on one occasion. In the first indictment, returned against the Communist leader last month, it was charged he used the name of "Nicholas Dozenberg" and "George Morris."

Mr. Browder is free under $7,500 bail on the first indictment.

Court Upholds Cold Metal Patents

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused Nov. 17 to change its decision of June 15 that Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and United States Steel infringed two patents owned by the Cold Metal Process Company and are accountable for damages and profits estimated unofficially at several million dollars.

Denying petitions for rehearings in the cases, the Court adhered to a ruling that the United Engineering & Foundry Company, Pittsburgh, has an "exclusive license" to use the Cold Metal patents known as the "Steckel system" for rolling steel.

Armed Japanese Sentries Banned at Hilo

HILO, T. H. (AP)—New rules forbidding Japanese warships from carrying cargoes of any nature from Hawaii to Japan were posted Nov. 17 by customs authorities. The new regulations also prohibit armed Japanese sentries at American docks.

Customs officials said the ban against armed sentries was the outgrowth of a recent incident in which an armed Japanese sentry slapped H. Stanley Wilson, United States customs inspector here, because he refused to bow to the sentry before boarding the Japanese training cruiser Yakumo.

Brooklyn Democrats Win Five Council Seats

NEW YORK (AP)—Election of five Democrats in Brooklyn gave the Democratic Party two thirds of the membership of the New York City Council, the preferential ballot count showed Nov. 17.

The Brooklyn count, last of the five to be completed, showed the following party strength in the new council as a result of the Nov. 7 election:

Democrats, 14; Republicans, 2; American-Laborites, 2; City Fusionists, 2; and Independents, 1.

California's 40-Plus Club Needs More Men for Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Forty Plus of Southern California, one of 23 organizations in the United States, Canada, and England seeking to obtain jobs for experienced men over 40 years of age, reports: that it has placed 60 of its members in its first year, including the original 30; that it has a waiting list of more than 200; and that it "needs qualified members, for California rapidly is absorbing the best men in our present roster."

So enthusiastic is the group that it predicts: "it won't be long before Forty Plus of Southern California goes out of business. For our business aim is to close up shop when we put all our active, qualified members back to work they can do best."

Affiliated with the National Forty Plus Association, Inc., whose headquarters are in Boston, Mass., the local chapter is concerned directly only with men, although all women applicants are turned over to an unaffiliated but similar women's bureau just started up in nearby Beverly Hills.

Typical of its work, the local chapter reports the following facts gathered in a two-week period:

"Out of 83 well-known Los Angeles businessmen who were asked for an interview, one only was evasive. The average time, including travel, devoted to each interview, was a little over two hours. The average cost of the "Forty-Plusser" engaged in each conference was slightly less than 15 cents per interview for gasoline mileage. The net result from 82 interviews was 15 requisitions for competent men to fill substantial positions."

In brief, the chapter attempts to keep its active membership down to 30 picked men whose previous experience is proven or vouched for; then one member interviews a business executive to find a job for one of his fellows—one who is not present in the initial interview; this allows one Forty-Plusser to size up and describe a fellow member objectively without embarrassment.

The World At Your Fireside

Page 4

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Nov. 18, 1939

The Week in Focus	2
Pathway to the Stars	3
News of Art, Music, and Theater	7
Chess	8
Sports Page	8
Education Page	9
The Home Forum	10
Lifting Up One Another [With Dutch Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Radio Timetable	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Washington Sideglances	17
Movie Guide	19
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20

Weekly Magazine Section

Italian Maps in Marble	2
Canada Chooses	3
How to Survive the Big Game	4
France's First Sailor	5
"What the Fair Meant to Me"	6
Drama on the Prairies	7
Return From Warsaw	8
The Federal Courts Set Up Housekeeping	9
Ever Feller Needs a Friend	10-11
Books and Features	12-19

Harvard to Have Two Holiday Feasts

"Freedom" and "civil rights" were vindicated at Harvard today, according to the student "Thanksgiving Day Committee," when it was officially decided that two Thanksgiving dinners would be served in the University dining halls one on the 23rd, the other on the 30th.

The "committee" is a group of students who have been campaigning for two official Thanksgivings, so that they may go home (to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc.) for turkey dinner next Thursday.

Although the decision of Roy L. Westcott, manager of the University dining halls, is not all they might have wished, nevertheless their satisfaction is evident.

Weather Posts Proposed In Atlantic Ocean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—A project for setting up a network of ships at strategic points across the Atlantic, which would give complete and continuous weather reports for trans-Atlantic shipping and aviation is being explored at the State Department.

This is an ancient dream of the experts of the Government Weather Reporting Service here. It receives new impetus because instead of being too expensive, now, it could utilize American ships and seamen made idle by the Neutrality Act, and very likely would fit in with President Roosevelt's Government-financed project for giving these seamen further training in their enforced idleness.

The effect of the war on shipping is the immediate reason for bringing up the proposal at this time. The bulk of the United States Weather Bureau's ocean reports came normally from the myriads of foreign vessels in all parts of the Atlantic. Most of these are now either off the seas or sailing with radios silenced to escape submarine or warship danger.

It is learned from the Weather Bureau that no reports at all are now coming in from foreign ships. Government, aviation, and shipping all have to depend on the meager and diminishing information sent in by American ships.

It is suggested that the storm which badly battered the S. S. President Harding on its recent incoming voyage might well have been dodged with proper weather reporting facilities. Pan American Airways, meanwhile, is exercising the scrupulous care for which it is famous, under the circumstances; but there is no disposition to deny that the problem of flight forecasting is measurably intensified.

Quite a number of ships and as many as 500 seamen might be put to work if the scheme should be approved, which is more than the Weather Bureau ever hoped to get.

Doctors Draft Alternative To Insurance Bill

Medical Association in favor of control by local authorities of assistance plans.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Reaffirming its opposition to compulsory sickness insurance, the American Medical Association placed before the country today a national legislative program designed in large part as an alternative to the Wagner health bill now pending in Congress, which the association has strongly criticized.

The eight-point document, first of its kind in Association history, was drafted by the board of trustees of the organization, which has a membership of 115,000 American doctors.

The trustees declared in a formal statement that "the introduction of methods such as compulsory sickness insurance, state medicine and similar technics results in a trend toward communism or totalitarianism and away from democracy.

"In these times," they added, "when the maintenance of the American democracy seems to be the most important objective for all the people of the country, the people may well consider whether some of the plans and programs that have been offered for changing the nature of medical service are not in effect the first step toward an abandonment of the self-reliance, free will and personal responsibility that must be the basis of a democratic system of government."

Outline of Objectives

Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten of New York, President-elect, said the Association desired to state its objectives in view of pending federal legislation.

Trustees expressed the hope the platform might aid authorities drafting federal legislation. The Wagner national health bill now is before a Senate subcommittee.

The planks in the platform are:

1. The establishment of an agency of Federal Government under which shall be co-ordinated and administered all health functions of the Federal Government exclusive of those of the army and navy.
2. The allotment of such funds as the Congress may make available to any state in actual need for the prevention of disease, promotion of health and the care of the sick on proof of such need.
3. The principle that the care of the public health and the provision of medical service to the sick is primarily a local responsibility.
4. The development of a mechanism for meeting the needs of expansion of preventive medical services with local determi-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Back Home to Hitler Land

© International

Home-Coming Germans Following Their Führer's Plan of Repatriation

At Stettin in Prussia 827 Baltic Germans land on German soil, repatriated in Herr Hitler's campaign for returning Germans to the Reich. These repatriates are from Reval and Dorpat (i. e., Tallinn and Tartu) in Estonia. They will be settled in what was the Polish Corridor.

Baltic Germans Settling in Homeland; Many Nazis Interned in British Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The rapid rate at which Germans are now disappearing from the Baltic countries is seen in recent figures showing that as many as 30,000 of the 120,000 Germans living in these States have already departed for Reich territory.

Nearly all of the 15,000 Germans living in Estonia have emigrated to Germany, or have indicated their intention of doing so immediately, and the Estonian Government has already indicated its intention of abolishing German cultural autonomy as a part of the national constitution. All of the 31 German schools in the country are reported closed, and German-speaking children are to be taught in the Estonian language.

650 Voted German

In Latvia departure of 13,000 German nationals has created a problem of under-population, and the Government was recently forced to expel foreigners living in Riga and other strategic areas of the country, giving as part reason the need of preventing an influx of foreigners in towns recently vacated by Germans.

Elections to decide whether the 70,000 German nationals living in Latvia wished to return to Germany brought early returns from the cities of Riga, Lobau and Windau, where 650 Germans turned down their Latvian citizenship and received identification papers to enable them to emigrate to German soil. Nearly two thirds of all the Germans in the country are expected to leave.

But this repatriation of Germans has not been confined to the Baltic. A recent Russian-German agreement on the exchange of German and Russian minority groups, provides that nearly 150,-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Raider Identified As 'Admiral Scheer'

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 18

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Lourenço Marquez, Portuguese East Africa, said today that survivors of the British tanker Africa Shell had identified the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer as the raider which sank their vessel.

The 706-ton Africa Shell was sunk Wednesday in Portuguese waters off the coast of Mozambique.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18 — Although the war is generally far from Africa, its repercussions have already been felt along the coasts of the continent. The effect of the sinking of the British tanker Africa Shell, presumably by a raider, Nov. 15, has been to bring into play elaborate air-raid precautions throughout those sections of the east coast controlled by Britain. Extensive blackouts have been instituted in Kenya Colony, Tanganyika and elsewhere.

Meanwhile thousands of Germans have been interned in the British African territories, among them many skilled propagandists, whose activities were known to the authorities.

Could See No Benefit

The propaganda weapon was used in the Union of South Africa, particularly where the ground seemed fertile for sowing seeds of dissension among the Afrikaans-speaking sections, which the Germans believed to be of confirmed anti-British outlook. But although many of these people voted for neutrality, the supposition that they were pro-German is quite wrong.

On the contrary, sober South African opinion was profoundly moved by the fate of the free peoples of Austria and Czechoslo-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Intimate Message from Washington

They Made a New Neutrality Law and Now the New One Proves to Be a Legislative Sieve and the Plugging Begins

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

By this time, it has become apparent that the American Neutrality Act is a porous piece of legislation. Holland could not hope to use it for a dyke and still remain dry land. This is not to say that loopholes are so large as to nullify the Act; probably they are not, so far as one can foresee. But a tour of the State Department any time during the past two weeks would show it to be something of a department of mending and patching. And since the Act was not designed to block economic support for the European democracies, the Department frequently takes care not to patch too well.

The picture is one of mingled caution and confusion. Telephones in the appropriate divisions of the State Department ring not singly but in braces. Relays of long distance wires are held open by secretaries. How about getting military aircraft delivered to Canada? The law says they cannot be flown either by American or Canadian pilots. How about selling goods to a foreign distributing corporation whose stock you yourself own? Can you honestly transfer "all right title and interest" in these goods, when they really are going to a foreign corporation which is only yourself in false whiskers?

Questions are answered as rapidly as possible under the press of queries. Sometimes records are kept of the decisions, sometimes not. Sometimes there is a collective decision; sometimes an official does his best and hopes his verdict won't conflict with that of another. One chamber of commerce on the West Coast published an analysis of the Law. It said its sources were an agglomeration of long-distance calls to Washington, telegrams, interviews with customs authorities and lawyers, and current emergency practices in New York, and naturally couldn't be vouched for.

Now in Transition Period

Obviously, this is a transition period when administrative law is being handed down daily, within the bounds of the flexibility of the Act and sometimes in areas where the Act is blank. It has been said by the President himself that neutrality is in good part a matter of the many "small decisions of each day." Either they guide the country toward open involvement, imperceptibly at first, or they are kept under steady discipline.

There is yet another possibility which may come closer to the present facts: particularly in the early shakedown period of a complex new law, the "small decisions of each day" may reflect many contradictory points of view and a general lack of co-ordination and trend. Thus the question of how to get the already assembled military aircraft into Canada was given the most exhaustive and scrupulous attention. The industry was asked to contribute its best thinking to the decision.

Every effort was made to think through the various ways in which permission to fly the planes over the border, granted either to Canadian-British interests or German, might be abused. And the final ruling appeared odd but sensible to most people. Title should pass at the frontier, whither the planes would be flown by Americans. The planes could then be pushed or carried across but not flown and belligerent pilots could then take over.

Meanwhile, the ruling that American concerns under "cash and carry" could divest themselves of all interest in goods shipped to a wholly owned foreign subsidiary seemed to have been more quickly contrived. Its soundness was widely questioned.

Question of Interpretation

There are questions of interpreting the law. There are other matters which the law simply ignored. Halifax, for instance, was banned to American ships because it is an exposed belligerent port in waters where submarines would operate. But American ships can go through those same waters and up the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

Then there is the transfer of ships to foreign registry to evade the Act which is now a cause celebre. Contrary to what the average American believes, flag shipping of the United States can still carry contraband excepting the narrow category of arms, ammunition and implements of war clear across the Atlantic to Bergen a few hundred miles from Edinburgh, or Corunia, close to French ports and a short distance into France by rail, saving the Allies most of the Atlantic haul.

Contrary, also, to what most persons lightly presume, individual American businessmen, with the backing of their American banks, can extend unlimited credits to individual foreign buyers despite the so-called "cash" provisions of the bill. and belligerent governments may then purchase the goods—even armament—on credit from the foreign buyer. Thus American bank credit finds its way to the treasury doors of a belligerent government.

"You can't legislate neutrality," said one member of Congress after another during the debates; "it is an attitude." The attitude of Secretary Hull, conveyed to his subordinates, is this:

That the purpose of the law, which is to help the Allies without belligerent actions or without provoking armed reprisals, should be observed in spirit as well as in the letter. And that under these requirements, business should be given all the assistance possible in carrying on. It remains to be seen how well other branches of the Government co-operate, and how well Secretary Hull's own department resolves the many contradictions inherent in such a policy.

Saville R. Davis

City and Bonding Company File Claims on O'Hare Estate

Political circles were filled with speculation today at the prospect of litigation over funds which may have been entrusted to the care of Edward J. O'Hare, slain Chicago and Massachusetts race track operator, as Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., and the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company filed claims against the estate, variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000 of the former lieutenant of Al Capone.

The Bonding company sought $204,231 from the former race king's estate, on the theory that O'Hare held large sums for Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer of Boston who is now serving a jail sentence for contempt of court. The Company contends it holds a judgment for that amount against Dolan.

This unexpected development followed discovery by Chicago officials investigating the O'Hare assassination of $25,000 in a safety deposit box at the Frst National Bank of Chicago. The box, carried on the bank's books as that of "John Walter, care of E. J. O'Hare," contained two envelopes which bore the names of Marion J. Dolan and Kathleen E. Dolan, identified as sisters of Edmund Dolan.

Linked to Dog Track

Investigation also has disclosed correspondence linking Dolan and the Chicago track operator in the control of Boston racing interests, particularly the Bristol County Kennel Club at Taunton.

Discovery of the safety deposit box also brought immediate action from Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., who instructed a Chicago law firm to attach the funds found in the box, and sent papers by airmail to initiate a legal fight for the money. Basing his action on the clews that the money may belong to Dolan, the corporation counsel seeks to collect $20,000 in payment of a debt Dolan owes the city. Mr. Parkman said papers would be filed today.

At the time Dolan was sent to jail in connection with his trial for alleged irregularities, the courts rendered judgments for the city which, with interest now total $178,000. Of this sum, about $158,000 has been collected from bonding companies.

Several hours after Boston police had been notified of discovery of the safety deposit box, Robert Robinson, a Boston attorney, and Harold B. Simpson, treasurer of Sportsman's Park, Inc., operators of the Bristol County Kennel Club at Taunton, appeared at the First National Bank.

Signed by "J. Walter"

Mr. Robinson presented a power of attorney signed by John Walter, produced a key to the deposit box, and asked permission to remove the contents for his client.

Bank officials notified Assistant State's Attorney Robert Wright, who hurried to the bank with grand jury subpoenas for both men. Before being taken before the jury, Mr. Robinson told reporters:

"Both of us knew O'Hare well. But we have no theories regarding who or why he was killed. I am acting for J. Walter Quinn, a friend of Dolan, who also is in jail in Boston. Quinn is the "John Walter" who rented the safety deposit box and left the $25,000 in it. The money belongs to Quinn."

Quinn was jailed for contempt in May, 1938, along with Dolan and State Representative Robert E. Dinsmore after it was charged they had attempted to bribe a juror chosen to hear larceny charges against Dolan.

A fourth claimant for the O'Hare estate entered the picture when the later's will was filed for probate in the Chicago courts yesterday. The Northern Trust Company, named as executor, seeks control of the estate, which the will directs shall be set up as life income trust funds for O'Hare's three children and his sister.

Steps to Save Older Worker Gain Headway

Secretary of Labor is to name committee to plan ways to preserve skill of retired artisans.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—First step in a nation-wide movement to save older workers from the economic scrap heap by retraining them in skills was taken here this week when the National Conference on Labor Legislation recommended that the Secretary of Labor appoint a committee to sponsor such a program.

The committee would parallel the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, established in 1934, to promote the training of young workers, who are to form the backbone of skilled industries in the years to come.

State labor officials, representing Governors of 39 States, asked Miss Perkins to appoint a committee to promote retraining of workers in obsolete occupations, workers discarded because of age, workers in need of broader training because of too narrow specialization, and workers whose skills have become rusty because of the lack of recent employment.

Miss Perkins agreed to name the committee, to consist of an equal number of employers and labor representatives.

Opposes "Free" Plans

Belief that a general retraining movement for older workers might help eliminate such demands for Government support as California's "ham and eggs" plan was expressed by Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, Assistant Director, division of labor standards of the Labor Department.

"Our older workers are too valuable to be thrown on the scrap heap. We can't say that people over 40 are too old to work," she declared.

The conference report concluded that retraining is "fundamentally an industrial problem, and that if a remedy is to be found and satisfactory progress is to be made in putting the remedy into effect, it must be done by industry in collaboration with Government agencies."

A broad pattern for the new committee has already been laid out in the Apprenticeship committee, formed under the National Recovery Administration to draw up policies with respect to exemption of apprentices from codes and put on a permanent basis by Congressional action in 1937.

Under the committee's program for protecting young workers in training, 11 States have adopted apprenticeship laws, 23 have established apprenticeship councils and approximately 400 local joint apprenticeship committees have been set up.

Written Agreements

Basic standards set up by the Federal committee call for a written agreement between apprentice and employer, setting forth the provisions under which the apprenticeship will be carried out—an agreed schedule of various processes in the trade to be learned; a progressively increasing scale of wages, provisions for attendance at classes in related instruction, and for a reasonably continuous employment. The agreement is approved by agencies composed of both employers and employees.

Enlargement of the Apprenticeship Committee to provide broader representation to management and labor was announced this week by Miss Perkins. Ralph Flanders, President of the Jones & Lampson Company, of Springfield, Vt., and Clinton Golden, eastern regional director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, were added to the Committee's non-official representation which already included C. R. Dooley, manager of industrial relations, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, and John P. Frey, President, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

Other committee members are representatives of the Office of Education, the National Youth Administration and the Department of Labor.

Drop in Living Costs Found in Labor Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported Nov. 17 that retail food costs decreased 1.3 per cent between Sept. 9 and Oct. 17.

Decreases in the prices of meat, lard, and sugar represented the larger part of the general decrease. Forty-five of the 51 cities reporting to the Department recorded decreases in average cost. The general level of costs in October was about that of the same period a year ago, the Department said.

Trailers Ordered On

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Occupants of 50 trailers parked in winter camps west of the city were told Nov. 17 to move on or comply with residence building requirements. The lower Merion township commissioners said the trailers were not suitable residences for the season.

The Week in Focus: Balkans Move Toward Neutral Bloc; U.S. Political Pot Boils

Germany States War Aims; Allies Pool Economic Power

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Italy stepped forward this week as a champion of Danubia and the Balkans—at least on paper. In government-inspired words, a Turin newspaper reiterated Rome's warning to Russia, declaring "Italy will never allow Bolshevik Russia to advance beyond the Carpathians into the Danube Valley and beyond the Balkans toward the Mediterranean."

This spotlighted the anxious gropings of southeastern European nations, through a maze of jarring nationalistic desires, toward a Balkan peace bloc. Turkey translated talk into action by securing the mutual withdrawal of Turkish and Bulgarian troops from their common frontiers. Ankara persisted, too, in efforts to find a formula of non-territorial concessions by which Rumania could satisfy irredentist Hungary and Bulgaria. This diplomatic bridge built, a Turkish-engineered Balkan bloc seemed to be brought a step nearer.

Meanwhile, King Carol of Rumania and Dr. Tibor Eckhardt of Hungary gave added strength to Rome's aspirations by proposing that Italy should lead the Balkan grouping. Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Greece rewarded this formula with scant applause, indicating that they preferred Italian backing to Italian partnership. Yet both sets of planners seemed moving toward a common objective—a Danube-Balkan neutrality front.

Italy's spokesman-commentator Virginio Gayda took Winston Chirchill to task this week for speaking of historic British-Italian friendship in the Mediterranean, when Britain controlled both outlets, Gibraltar and Suez. This blast, though a setback to recent rapprochement moves from London, seemed to indicate chiefly that Il Duce was naming a high price for co-operation, in short, colonial and Suez Canal concessions.

Political Stirrings in U. S.

When neutrality debate flew out of Uncle Sam's window, it did not take long for politics to fly in.

Third Term: Week before last it was Secretary Wallace who jumped on the third-term bandwagon. This week former Senator William G. McAdoo followed suit. But unlike Secretary Wallace, Mr. McAdoo received no White House rebuke.

G. O. P.: Stories of activities in the G. O. P. camp indicated that when Glenn Frank's Program Committee report appeared, the elephant would then begin trumpeting. Perhaps there will be a try to capture the White House by a "blitzkrieg" campaign of six or seven weeks. Certainly basic domestic issues will be highlighted. For in foreign matters many a Republican has seen eye to eye with the White House.

Dewey: Tom Dewey's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination is to formally open Dec. 6. On that date he is scheduled to speak in Minneapolis. His friends insist he is "going strong" and already has the New York delegation tied up.

McNutt: A Washington dinner last Wednesday provided background for the story that the left-wing New Dealers were taking Paul McNutt under their wing. Present were Hugo Black, Tommy Corcoran, David Cushman Coyle—all "left of center." It was not clear, however, whether Mr. McNutt was being "sold" to the Liberals, or whether the dinner was an attempt to "sell" the Liberals to Mr. McNutt.

War Moves

Aims: Rival war aims were restated and advanced a notch this week in Europe. Pronouncements by King George of England and President Lebrun of France, in reply to the Belgian-Netherlands mediation offer, laid down basic Anglo-French terms for war settlement. They were: Redress by Germany of the wrongs done other nations: Czechoslovakia, Poland, and—this time France included Austria.

Meanwhile, Germany moved its war ambitions from a defensive to an offensive pitch. Reichsführer Hitler at Munich had declared the Nazi aim to be the security of the German people and its "living space." This week German newspapers proclaimed the Nazi intention to smash the British Empire, and end British influence and prestige throughout the world.

Dissension: While the peace overtures were being shunted aside, Germany and France took steps to halt unrest behind the lines. When Czech students demonstrated against the German Protectorate Government in Bohemia, 1,200 were arrested, nine executed. The University of Prague was closed for three years. In France new police measures were taken to root out the sources of clandestine Communist propaganda, which is still persisting in some working class districts.

Economics: Number 10 Downing Street was host to a closely guarded meeting Friday. The Allied Supreme War Council was in session, with Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier both present. There emerged—an Allied Supreme Economic Council; the British-French alliance had been extended from the military-diplomatic to the economic field.

Arrangements called for pooling of Allied purchasing, to avoid competition in neutral markets, and for larger French purchases from British Empire storehouses, notably nickle from Canada and copper from Rhodesia. Technical and financial obstacles to close economic collaboration will be removed.

Sea Raider Strategy

The sinking of the British tanker Africa Shell near Madagascar off southeast Africa, brought wartime British shipping losses to 58 vessels. It also turned memories back to 1914, to the exploits of the German raider Emden which sank 30 ships in 94 days before being destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney. Today, the question loomed: Was the Africa Shell sunk by a German pocket battleship, the Admiral Scheer, and was this raider now prowling the Indian Ocean sealanes? The Admiral Scheer when last reported was 4,500 miles distant in the South Atlantic.

Britain and France are believed to have placed under unified command their five warships capable of outspeeding and outgunning the Admiral Scheer and the Deutschland, its sister ship. A third German pocket battleship, the Graf Spee, may have been damaged by the British raid on Wilhelmshaven.

Meanwhile, with a German submarine sowing mines near the British coast—one of which sank a British destroyer—and with a U-boat torpedoing a Norwegian merchantman without warning, evidence grew that Berlin was embarking on an intensive campaign of submarine warfare.

—Temple, New Orleans Times-Picayune

We Need Hands Across the Caribbean

—Bishop, St. Lopis Star-Times

Another Canal in Panama

—Talburt, New York World-Telegram

Reconnaissance Flight!

After Neutrality

Airplanes: The passage of the Neutrality Act of 1939 was more than a victory for the White House, more than a political triumph for the Allies. It gave the green light to America's airplane industry. Already plans are under way to up production to 15,000 planes a year. Conceivably 8,000 of these could be spared for export.

Panama Transfer: The new law also raised the still unsettled question of the right of ship transfer. It was mentioned last week that the United States Lines had asked permission to transfer eight of their ships to Panama registration. Thus, under the letter if not the spirit of the law they could continue to run in forbidden waters. Secretary Hull strongly opposed the transfer. The President seemed to be siding with the Maritime Commission which had tentatively approved the action. But this week it was evident the wind was blowing in the other direction. The President was siding with Mr. Hull.

Belgian Transfer: But if the ships couldn't be transferred to a Latin American country, could a European neutral register them? The Belgian Government took steps to find out, for it would like to build up its merchant marine. There was no direct answer to that question by weekend.

Washington News

Butler: The passing this week of Associate Justice Butler of the Supreme Court raises the question: Who will President Roosevelt appoint to the vacancy? No answer apparently will be given until after the new year, that is, until Congress meets again. Whoever it is, it means a fifth appointment for Mr. Roosevelt within a little over two years.

Pan America Parley: The European war and the Panama Conference have stepped up the tempo of Pan American activity. While Argentina and the United States were trying to work out a trade agreement, and Washington Treasury experts were in Guatemala conferring on economic issues, an Inter-American Financial and Economic Conference was in progress in Washington. Its goal: to open up the industrial and trading resources of the Western Hemisphere. Such topics as the establishment of an American central bank, a settlement of inter-American debts, were discussed.

Finns Stand Firm

Soviet Russia, learning rapidly from Nazi Germany, instituted a war of nerves against Finland this week. Along the defended Finnish border, Soviet troops staged mock raids and Red planes hedge-hopped menacingly. In the Soviet press and over the radio, Russia painted gloomy pictures of discontent inside Finland and accused the Finnish ruling classes of fostering hatred of Russia, against the wish of the "friendly" Finnish masses.

As the Finnish delegation returned empty-handed from Moscow, Finnish Foreign Minister Errko indicated that it had made all concessions compatible with independence. One newspaper summed up: "Even this non-treaty stage is better than a poor treaty."

Japanese Hay-Making

Japanese troops occupied the port of Pakhoi, on the South China coast close to Indo-China, this week. As the flag of the Rising Sun moved inland, Japan apparently intended to push into Wwangsi, on into Yunnan Province, and there to cut the strategic railway into Indo-China and the new highway to British Burma.

Free China's trade was not drastically affected by the Pakhoi capture, though it closed the last remaining major Chinese seaport. Chiang Kai-sheks government, anticipating the seizure, had earlier shifted most of the shipping from Pakhoi to other ports, mostly insignificant coastal towns.

Meanwhile, Washington was keeping a vigilant watch on the Far East. State Department quarters realized that, if Britain and France remove the bulk of their troops from China, as they have intimated to the Japanese that they will, the United States emerges as the only counterbalance to Japan's "new order" in China, and to whatever expansive plans Russia may develop.

Russia's Ambassador to Tokyo is believed to be arguing for a Soviet-Japanese division of spheres of influence in China. Washington is trying to convince Tokyo that the United States is Japan's logical and ultimate ally. Meanwhile, Japan is busy setting up a puppet state for conquered China. It has heard that Chiang Kai-shek is building a powerful new army, and it hopes to get its Asia mainland and house into some semblance of order before this army can march.

Japan's Domei news agency reported that powerful political groups were urging the Tokyo Government to conclude a non-aggression pact with Moscow, and to disregard American and British "displeasure."

Americana

The North Star: It was not Admiral Byrd's supply ship, the North Star, in which he started on his third Antarctic expedition this week, nor was it the penguins he was reported giving away that intrigued the public and stole the headlines of stories covering his departure. Rather was it the 37-ton oil-burning monster snow cruiser that was to make the trip.

Its 18-day Odyssey from Chicago to Boston was filled with drama. There were breakdowns, tieups—and crowds! Nearing the end of its journey it caused the worst traffic jam in Massachusetts' history, involving 2,000,000 motorists.

Longshoremen: For two weeks a strike by the International Longshoremen's Association has tied up New York ports. Monday the striking workers go back to work, 5,000 of them, in what they claim is a moral victory. They didn't gain their demand for a ten-cent-an-hour pay increase. Nor did they win a four-hour cut in the working week as at first demanded. What they did win was a right to wage increases if other ports raised longshore workers' wages.

Curb on Price Boom Aids Building

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — Two big developments in the construction industry of wider interest to American business generally were offered here at the construction industry conference sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

First, close observers of price trends told assembled construction leaders that the dangers of an inflammatory war-born price rise have apparently been averted.

Second, labor representatives reported that jurisdictional disputes which are the bane of construction, have been all but eliminated in the preliminary weeks of trial since a new approach to the problem had been worked out.

Along with these two developments other speakers stressed the need for more private construction in the lowest cost class, while others gave optimistic reports of expected business improvement in all lines in 1940.

Price Curb Appears Won

"It begins to look as though the menace of rapidly rising commodity prices and construction costs had been, at least temporarily, averted, Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President, F. W. Dodge Corporation, reported. "If so, this is a most encouraging omen for private construction in 1940."

Business leaders listened attentively, for the Dodge statistics of construction industry are used in many trade statistics. "It looks very much as though general business and industrial activity, employment and national income would average substantially higher in 1940 than in 1939," Mr. Holden went on. He set 1940 private construction as likely to be 10 or 15 per cent above this year, public construction as likely to be lower, and a somewhat greater all around amount of national construction.

A feature of the situation, accepted by cool-headed business experts accustomed to making unemotional calculations for forthcoming events, was the growing belief that the United States will stay out of war. War was given a place in many speeches, in estimating forthcoming business trends.

Recovery Antedated

It was stated that America's business recovery had begun before the European war and could proceed independently of it, though it was agreed that sudden peace might have a dislocating effect on affairs. But for the present the prospect of America being drawn into the war was held slight by the prognosticators. As Mr. Holden put it:

"The estimates assume that the United States will stay out of war through 1940 and will continue steadfast in its determination to stay out. It seems to me that our determination to stay out has been reinforced in recent weeks by a strengthened conviction that we can stay out."

The recent absence of jurisdictional labor disputes was noted by John Coyne, President of the American Federation of Labor Building and Construction Trades Department, who offered it "as probably the greatest single accomplishment if it works out as planned in the history of organized labor in the building and construction industry."

The Coyne declaration was that in the 45 days since a new agreement was reached by federation building trades to settle jurisdictional disputes without strikes "requests for decisions from the Federation have been reduced about 90 per cent."

May Eliminate Hazard

Adding to this cheering news for contractors he concluded:

"If the plan continues it will entirely eliminate the jurisdictional dispute hazard to the building and construction industry."

The agreement was recently worked out, he said, between the Federation and the Associated General Contractors.

Criticism of high labor costs, and of the Government were, however, not lacking at the housing conference which in a degree is private industry's answer to present Federal investigation on several fronts.

Melvin H. Baker, President of the National Gypsum Company of Buffalo, N. Y., declared "high labor rates for short hours and expensive overtime have contributed to high costs," while as to the Government, he noted as one of the possible deterrents to prospective construction recovery—"acts of the Government in spying on industry, penalizing the whole industry for the evils of the few, such as is now being done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the building field."

However, Mr. Baker, like others, was optimistic. The best hope for increased residential construction lies in greater buying power, he said, and this may come through business recovery.

Cash Cost of War Set At $100,000,000 Daily

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Europe's war is costing the belligerents possibly $100,000,000 a day in current cash outlay alone. Additional costs in losses of property, arms, and commercial revenue cannot be computed now.

The $100,000,000 is an estimate made from the best information available here.

In a speech before the Institution of Production Engineers, Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, said yesterday that his department alone had spent about £2,000,000 a day since the outbreak of war, an amount which does not include purchases of planes, ships, and other equipment or the cost of maintenance of the navy or expeditionary force in France.

Available data indicates that Germany, heading the list, may have spent $12,000,000,000 for war by the end of its fiscal year next March; Great Britain, its Dominions and colonies, at least $5,262,000,000; and France, using a calendar year fiscal period, at least $2,194,758,000 by the end of 1939.

The $100,000,000 figure was computed on the basis that by the end of March, Germany and the British Empire supposedly will have spent $17,262,000,000 for a war that began 211 days earlier on Sept. 2, or $81,800,000 a day. By the end of December, 120 days after the start of hostilities, France will have spent $2,194,758,081 or $18,200,000 a day, which brings the total to $100,000,000 a day.

That figure does not take into account the billions that were spent in years prior to the German-British fiscal period of 1939-40 and the French year of 1939 for arms and ammunition now being expended on the Western Front.

The process of arriving at the $100,000,000 figure is as follows:

Germany:

Probably no one outside Reichsführer Hitler's inner circle knows exactly what Germany is spending for the war. However, Herr Hitler has said that war expenditures for the past six years would total $36,000,000,000 (figuring on a value of 40 cents for the reichsmark). That makes $6,000,000,000 a year, nearly four times the current national defense expenditures of the United States.

A decree of Sept. 22 provided an additional $6,000,000,000 for the 1939-40 fiscal period ending March 31. That makes an aggregate of $12,000,000,000 being currently spent. Some observers say that figure is ridiculous. But no figure could give the whole picture for Germany, inasmuch as its entire economy has been geared to its military aims for years. Cash outlay is merely one cost factor.

In order to meet the war's costs, Germany not only increased taxes, reduced nonmilitary expenditures by 50 per cent and undertook short-term borrowing, but according to information here, it also lowered wages and prices, thereby reducing the cost of war supplies to the Government.

Main tax increases were: A 50 per cent rise in the rate on incomes over $960, a 20 per cent surtax on tobacco, beer, liquor, and champagne, and a 15 per cent levy on the shares of states and communes in national revenues.

The press estimated that the new taxes would yield $2,000,000,000 a year, giving total revenues for 1939-40 of $8,800,000,000, as against $6,860,000,000 last year.

Those estimates, if accurate, do not lend credence to the enormous size of Germany's reported war expenditures, unless the Government is blithely incurring deficits of enormous proportions.

Great Britain:

The British publish understandable budgets. They estimated in April that they'd need $5,259,776,000 (on a basis of $4 as the value of the pound) for the 1939-40 year beginning April 1, nearly half of it for defense.

By the time the war got under way, the estimates had been boosted to $7,733,364,000, including $4,996,016,000 for the war, nearly three times the current United States defense figure, but still less than half the estimated German total. The budget then was nearly double 1938-39 expenditures.

Income rates were raised to 35 per cent, with 37½ in prospect for 1940-41. A new excess profits levy replaced the national defense and armament tax, and other levies, especially on luxuries, were boosted.

Revenue estimates rose to $3,980,000, leaving a deficit of $3,752,000,000 to be met by borrowing.

British Dominions and Colonies:

Canada—A budget of $650,100,000 was voted in September, to include an additional war appropriation of $100,000,000. Defense expenditures for 1939-40, before the declaration of war, had been budgeted at $53,000,000, giving Canada a total of $153,000,000 for war.

Australia: The current budget includes $106,038,400 for the war, but additional defense expenditures, as yet undisclosed, will be necessary.

New Zealand: The budget for 1939-40 was increased by $7,164,000 over the previous year, mainly for defense purposes. The Government also planned to borrow $60,800,000 for a public works program, which probably could be altered to conform to defense needs. Additional expenditures for war purposes have not been disclosed here.

India and South Africa: No figures available.

[Figures in dollars are based arbitrarily on a value of $3.20 for the Australian and New Zealand pound and $1 for the Canadian dollar.]

France:

If the French war costs were anything like the $5,000,000,000 appropriated by the British, the German figure would not seem extraordinary. The total Allied expenditures then would be $10,000,000,000 or better, against $12,000,000,000 for Germany.

A French Embassy spokesman said, however, that the British figure would be the greater of the two. A search for more detailed information brought a reply from one United States official that "a complete blackout" had fallen on French budget figures. Another said no information intelligible to Americans ever was available.

Budget proposals for 1939 included $625,585,000 for national defense under the Ministry of the Interior, more than a third of the budget total. Separate Army and Navy proposals did not appear in outlines available here. In New York, the French Information Center said $1,569,172,581 (on the basis of 2¼ cents for the franc) had been voted in war credits since hostilities started. Estimates for 1940 were not expected until December or later.

The two figures above give the $2,194,758,000 total used here, a total that seems slight for a Nation at war when American statesmen are talking of $2,000,000,000 for next year's defense appropriations.

When France votes more money for 1940, its total will draw nearer the British figure, which covers three months in 1940, as well as nine in 1939.

Labor Unity Boon to Nation, La Guardia Tells C.I.O. Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Unity in the ranks of organized labor is of great importance both to the United States as a whole and to labor itself, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia told the opening session of the New York State Industrial Union Council's second annual two-day convention here today.

The Council, composed of Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates, heard the Mayor warn that the longer the present split between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor lasts, the harder it will be to bridge and the greater will be its damage to the cause of labor, democracy, and economic well-being in the United States.

Mayor La Guardia declared that honest, progressive employers have the right to know that when they sign a contract with one union they won't be subjected to flank attacks by another, and that the presence of two labor movements would aid employers who wish to exploit workers through playing one group against the other.

Eight hundred delegates, representing approximately 900,000 C. I. O. members in New York State, are to take up such questions as the 1940 Presidential elections, the European war situation, political action and alignments for C. I. O. unions, the National Labor Relations Board, and measures for intensifying its organization drive in line with the C. I. O.'s national goal of 6,000,000 additional members within five years.

No Ham-and-Eggs Vote in Arizona But Home Tax Exemption Up Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—What happened to "ham-and-eggs" in California is believed to have removed all possibility of any such a proposal being submitted to the voters of Arizona at the 1940 general election. It is certain, however, that the people will again be offered a home tax exemption amendment to the constitution, similar to the one which was defeated by a narrow margin in 1938.

An Arizona Tax-Free Homes Association has been active since May, mostly in the vicinity of Phoenix where last year's measure received a large majority. Activities are now being extended into other counties that were not friendly to the plan. Greatest victory yet scored by the Association in its campaign for support was a general endorsement of home exemption by the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor.

Three bases for exemption are laid down for discussion, and it is announced that the one which apparently meets with greatest public favor will be incorporated in an initiated amendment. First, exemption on each owner-occupied home up to a valuation of $5,000 and exemption to $1,000 on personal property; second, $3,500 home and $1,500 personal property; third, $2,500 home and $1,000 personal property.

Four plans are being considered for making up the deficit in tax revenues caused by exemption: a 3 per cent severance tax on sales of natural resources such as minerals and lumber; "equalization" of the sales tax; an increase of 1 per cent in the sales tax; a gross income tax.

No matter which of these ideas are submitted at the polls, they will be earnestly opposed by the mining companies, farmers, and others not coming within the scope of home exemption.

Chrysler Plant Labor Dispute Near Settlement

DETROIT, Nov. 18 (AP)—Optimistic—though still wavering—signs of peace in the long-drawn Chrysler labor fight indicated today a possible early settlement.

Statements from both sides in the stalemate which for 44 days has blocked Chrysler's production of its automobiles and kept 100,000 men idle gave rise to hopes for an agreement soon.

Asked if Chrysler's plants might resume operations Monday with 58,000 employees returning to jobs, R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers, said: "That's up to the corporation."

"Nothing is impossible," said Herman L. Weckler, Vice-President in charge of Chrysler operations.

While both men were obviously cautious about any predictions, James F. Dewey, federal mediator, had indicated a basis for agreement was at hand.

"I expect to hear today proposals from each side on all matters necessary to end this difficulty," Mr. Dewey said.

First hearings on appeals from the Michigan unemployment commission's refusal to grant compensation to Chrysler's idle workers are scheduled for Monday. The Chrysler employees were ruled ineligible because the law disqualifies persons whose idleness is due to a "labor dispute."

Ten Drown in Collision

BEAUFORT, N. C. (AP)—A tugboat and a menhaden fishing vessel collided on the inland waterway six miles north of here Nov. 17, and 10 members of the fishing boat were drowned.

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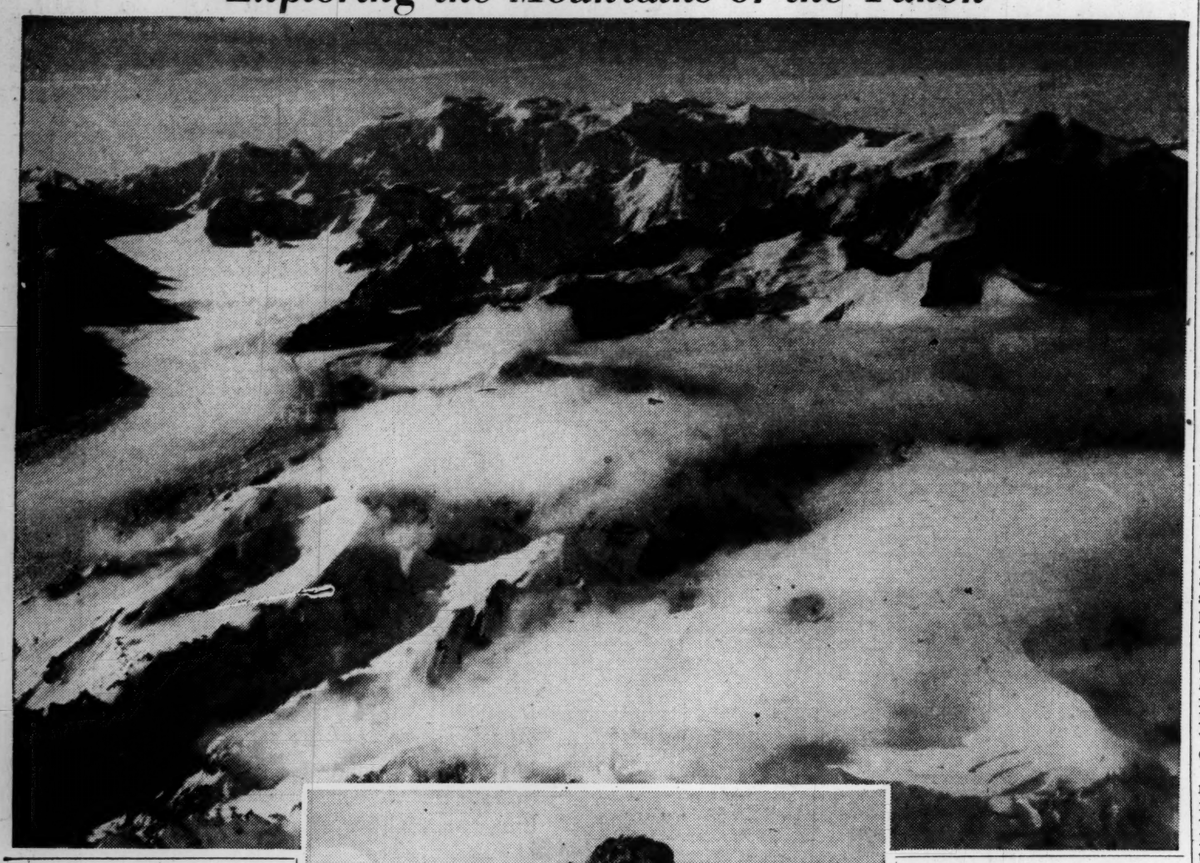
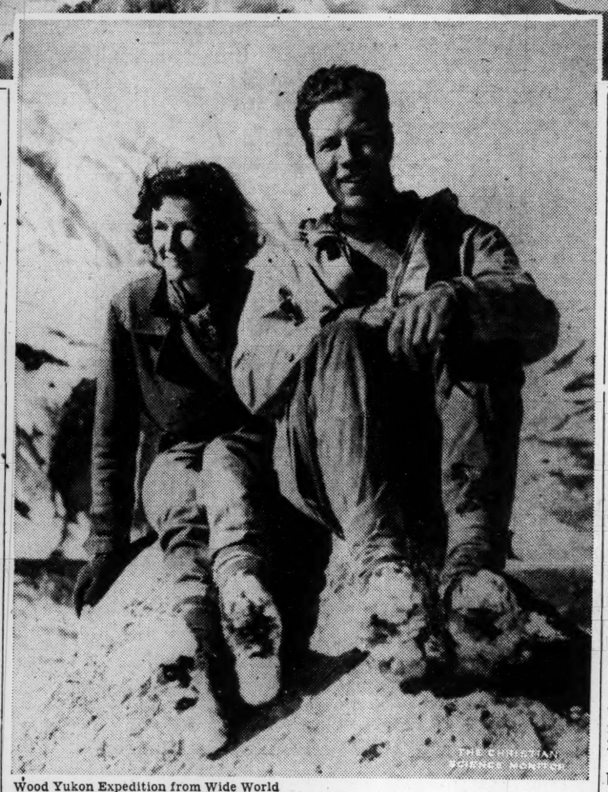
Exploring the Mountains of the Yukon





Wood Yukon Expedition from Wide World

The Mountains and the Explorers

Above: Giants of the Saint Elias range in the Yukon photographed at 16,000 feet by the Wood expedition. Below: Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Wood at their base camp after attempting to climb Mt. Wood, 15,880 feet high. Mt. Wood is shown in the left background.

Yukon Expedition Develops New Aerial Photo Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — It isn't much fun getting marooned at 10,000 feet on Mt. Hood by blizzards; but in the case of Walter A. Wood and his aerial mapping expedition in the Mt. St. Elias range in the Southwest Yukon this season, it was all in a good cause. The expedition mapped 2,000 square miles of the range, supplementing field work done in 1935 and 1936 and, moreover, developed a new method,—high oblique, aerial instead of vertical aerial photographs, which is considered highly important in anticipation of future expeditions.

The expedition party consisted, beside Mr. Woods of Mrs. Woods, in charge of ground photography and commissary; Anderson Bakewell, Mr. Woods' assistant, and Roger Drury of Milton, Mass., in charge of meteorology. The party left New York late in June and returned the last of October.

New Methods Tested

The Mt. St. Elias range was chosen for tests in the new method of aerial photography because the high mountains make vertical or straight-up-and-down photographs less revealing than high-oblique or side-angle photographs, and because the snowy, rugged terrain makes it difficult to set up ground stations. The advantage of the new method over the old is that few ground stations are required at all; only 30 or 40 for an area of 2,000 square miles, as compared with three or four thousand under the old method.

The expedition, reached Skagway July 5, went by the White Pass and Yukon Railroad to White Horse, thence by plane to Burwash Landing on Lake Kluane. Proceeding with 30 pack horses to Wolf Creek Glacier, a ton of equipment was packed over the glacier in 11 trips. On the far side of the glacier, the ascent of Mt. Hood began, an altitude of 15,900 feet.

Making second camp on the mountain at 9,200 feet, a blizzard caught them and held them fast from Aug. 7 to Aug. 14. In the third camp, at 10,300 feet, they were snowed in again, from Aug. 15 to Aug. 26.

Snow Driven Through Tent

While holed up they experienced three 75 mile-an-hour gales which lasted from six to seven hours each. They had fine-woven tents, but such gales forced snow through the fabric, covering everything over, and everybody got plenty of exercise at least once an hour—having to sweep out. Time was passed reading light literature—all that could be carried in what little space was spared in the packs—making up rhymes and light verse. The cold was on an average of ten above.

With two in each tent there were long, conversationless stretches because the roaring of the wind prevented any sound passing from tent to tent. Mrs. Wood, using a small stove, cooked food to be handed through a flap in those rare intervals when the wind let up its howling. The heat from the stove caused the snow floor of the cook-tent to sink a foot.

In climbing condition, roped together, ice axes were used. Mr. Wood fell personally into 16 glacial crevasses because of what he temperately refers to as "abominable" snow conditions in which two or three feet of snow would cover over the location of a crevasse.

After establishing six ground bases, 1,000 aerial photographs were completed, at 18,000 feet, on flights from Kluane Lake, Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

Mr. Wood is no novice at this business. He explored the Himalayas in 1929, Mexico and Central America in 1930 and 1931, Greenland in 1933, Colombia in 1936, Shiva Temple in the Grand Canyon in 1937 and Sierra Nevada de Santa Maria, Colombia, in 1939.

J. M.

Britain Orders About $80,000,000 In U. S. Airplanes

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—A contract for 400 to 600 North American aviation training planes and extra parts for an undetermined number of planes—an order aggregating approximately $20,000,000—was signed today by representatives of the Inglewood, Calif., Company and the British Purchasing Commission in the United States.

The contract was the first aircraft order made public since repeal of the arms embargo. Britain previously had contracted for 400 planes of the same type and 325 of them were delivered before the arms embargo went into effect.

The majority of the newly-ordered ships probably will be sent to Canada to be used in the "empire air scheme" which embodies training of 25,000 men a year for service in the British Royal Air Force.

No details of delivery plans were given but it was understood the planes would be flown to an airport in Montana adjacent to a Canadian airport and wheeled across the border to comply with the new neutrality act.

Bombers for France

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Five attack bombers left the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant Nov. 17 bound for New York and transshipment to France.

Huge crates containing the dismantled planes were loaded on 11 flat cars and addressed to the French Air Ministry. A company spokesman said the plant was turning out three planes daily to fill the French Government's order for 245 ships.

Warplanes for Holland

NEW YORK (AP)—The Holland-America Line announced Nov. 17 that its motorship Damsterdyk, which sailed from San Pedro, Calif., Monday night with five twin-motored bombers crated on her deck, was bound for Holland. The warplanes, it added, were destined for the Netherlands Government.

Real Estate Values Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—A sharp rise in real estate values is reported in the southwestern and south-central area of Pennsylvania at points along the Pennsylvania Turnpike, being built from a point near Pittsburgh to its eastern terminus just west of Harrisburg, a distance of about 160 miles.

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Searchers Scan Far Corners of Sky

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pathway to the Stars
Sixth of 12 Articles

MT. WILSON, Calif. — Despite recent allegations to the contrary, the proximity of Mt. Wilson Observatory to Hollywood has absolutely no bearing upon the astronomers' devotion for the stars. Furthermore, cartoonists who depict men of research using the world's greatest telescope to spy on the Los Angeles-Chicago airline stewardess as she passes high overhead, are talking through their hats.

Visitors, even Hollywood stars, do enjoy a trip up the new boulevard stretching to the summit, where once each week, in accordance with long established policy, an astronomer is delegated to act as host to an evening lecture group. All are privileged thereafter to glimpse what interesting heavenly objects afford the best seeing, through telescopes not in use for research.

As for the airlines, any astronomer will tell you that planes should fly in the daytime and not at night. The lights they carry for safety reasons show up on sensitive photographic plates like meteors streaking across the sky.

In fact, the astronomer who has been exposing a plate for several hours in an attempt to capture a faint, distant nebula, might find it hard to be a good sport when development discloses such a streak down the middle.

With Friday night visitors, the moon and the planets are still the favorite bodies spied upon, but they are not the main objects of Mt. Wilson concern. Moreover, although Dr. George E. Hale founded the observatory as a solar research institution, even the sun can no longer be considered as problem number one; for with possession of the 100-inch Hooker reflector, the observatory has the only instrument in the world now capable of spying on nebulae so distant that their light takes 500,000,000 years to reach the earth. When the 200-inch is completed, it will doubtless share in this work.

Near to the Remote

Only in the last 15 years has the astronomer really passed the boundaries of our own stellar system and begun study in earnest of the hundreds of millions of extragalactic nebulae, systems broadly comparable with our own Milky Way, scattered throughout the entire region to which present telescopes can reach, with an average distance of about 2,000,000 light-years between neighbors.

At the dedication of McDonald Observatory in Texas, Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson gave visiting astronomers a rapid summary of what recent research has disclosed at Pasadena.

For many years now, Dr. Hubble and others have been photographing near and distant nebulae, some of which required exposures of several hours for two nights or more in a row. The result is a highly valuable plates collection showing nebulae in many different forms from which Dr. Hubble is attempting to reconstruct their life history. At one end of the sequence, he explains, are structureless, globular nebulae, while at the other end are the familiar spiral nebulae with their long arms winding outward from the central nucleus along spiral paths. All types of ovular and elliptical systems fit in between.

Mt. Wilson's photographs showing "island-universes-in-the-making" include more than 800 extragalactic or distant nebulae brighter than the thirteenth magnitude, and about 2,000 that are much fainter. The brighter ones are at average distances of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 light years away, while the 2,000 others average about 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Averages seldom tell the whole story, though, considering those nebulae that are 500,000,000 light years away. To classify them all according to their shape and idstance, and meanwhile to collect photos of more and more, will take a long time.

Study of Origins

One of the big questions to be answered some day is whether stars, clusters, nebulae, and all other types of stellar structure originated at the same time. At present the fact that some stars are hot, others are cold; come are very light, while others are so heavy a tennis ball made of their atoms would weigh 20 tons, would seem to offer evidence, says Dr. Hubble, in favor of an evolutionary trend among the stars.

Somewhere in the maze of evidence being gathered, the answer to another problem that hits closer to home is hoped for. Namely, how did the earth, its moon and the planets originate?

According to the nebular hypothesis of Laplace, the great French cosmogonist of a century and a half ago, the earth and the planets originated when centrifugal force threw off giant rings of gaseous matter from a swiftly rotating, and steadily shrinking super-sun, supposed at one time to have had the shape of a spiral nebula. The action here would be much like the slinging of mud from the circumference of a spinning bicycle wheel.

Next, there is the collision theory, in which some visualize the sun sideswiped by another star, the broken pieces and debris forming planets, moons, comets, and meteorites.

Then, according to the tidal theory, actual collision did not take place, but the passing star came so close as to cause great tides on the surface of the sun, with the result that some waves were so high as to "slop over" and never return.

Finally, there is the eruption theory, in which some visualize a time when the sun was so unstable that extraviolent internal explosions took place, resulting in the hurtling off into space of each nonuplet.

That the sun was one parent there is little doubt. One is justified in likening the solar system to a mother hen and her brood of chicks, perhaps, since thorough examination of spectroscopic evidence shows "nothing new under the sun" in the way of elements on the planets that cannot be found also on the sun.

Once upon a time there was an exception, however. It was helium, a strange element first found in the spectrum lines of the sun. The discoverers naturally assuming that the new element was distinctly an unknown, characteristic of the sun, labeled it helium after the Greek word for sun. Then later, as everyknows, helium was found on the earth and identified as the second lightest of all gases — extremely valuable for safe inflation of balloons.

Another problem allied to work with the nebulae, involves detailed studies of the spectral lines of each. At Mt. Wilson this is the province of Dr. Milton Humason, and it includes some of the most fascinating researches in astronomy. The now famous "red shift" in which the spectrum lines of distant nebulae seem to be shifted toward the red end of the spectrum, forms the principal evidence for the theory of the expanding universe. Accordingly, the cosmos is viewed as resembling a soap bubble, with all the parts rushing away from the center at tremendous speeds.

At present, it seems that the fainter the nebulae and the greater their distances, the greater is the red shift, and hence the greater are the speeds of recession. Were the motion toward us, the shift would be toward the violet end of the spectrum. The very fact that all the motion is away from us, as though we were at the center of things, throws suspicion on the theory. That we should be seeing the "tail-lights" of all these distant nebulae, and no headlights at all, suggests that perhaps there is an explanation of the red shift yet to be discovered.

At the present time, these shifts resolve into speeds almost unbelievably high. And here's where the Palomar Observatory with its even more powerful 200-inch telescope will come in handy. If the shift increases still more, and the speeds run beyond the range of possibility in those far remote island universes yet to be disclosed, then cosmologists will be forced to seek new explanations.

Canadian Labor Delegates Named

OTTAWA (CP)—Three Canadian delegates have been selected to attend the conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations at Havana on Nov. 21, Labor Minister Norman McLarty has announced.

The Canadian Government will be represented at this American zone conference by Dr. W. A. Riddell, councillor at the Canadian legation at Washington. H. W. MacDonell, legal secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto, will represent Canadian employers, and Tom Moore of Ottawa, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, will represent Canadian workers.

Choice Art Arrives in Canada

OTTAWA, Nov. 18 (CP)—Considered to be the most representative collection of modern British paintings ever to come to Canada, approximately 270 works of noted British-artists have arrived here in a special car and will go on exhibition at the National Gallery the first week in December. Later it will be shown in Montreal and Toronto.

The collection, which includes 150 paintings, was shown in the British pavilion at the recently-closed New York World's Fair and arrangements for its exhibition in Canada were made by H. O. McCurry, Acting Director of the National Gallery.

The collection was arranged through the British Council, an organization whose aim is the furthering of British art and culture. It may be returned to the New York World's Fair when it reopens next spring.

A great many of the pictures in the collection were lent by the Tate Gallery in London and others came from public collections in the United Kingdom. Private collections which contributed to the selection include those of the Earl of Sandwich, Sir Philip Sassoon, Sir Kenneth Clark, Director of the National Gallery, London, and Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

The collection includes works by noted British artists such as John and Paul Nash, Sir William Orpen, Walter Sickert, Gilbert and Stanley Spencer, Wilson Steer, Christopher Wood, Sir George Clausen, Duncan Grant, Harold Gilman and others.

British Cruiser's Fueling Challenged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of W. Va.) demanded Nov. 17 that the United States Navy give a "complete explanation" of why the British light cruiser Caradoc was allowed to load fuel at the San Diego, Calif., naval depot Nov. 16.

Senator Holt, member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said "there should be some exceptional reason for allowing armed warships of a belligerent to come into an American port, load oil and then depart." He added that "it appears some public officials are trying to get this country involved."

Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York of the House Foreign Affairs Committee told reporters that "the Senator is unduly alarmed and I think he'll get a satisfactory answer" from acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison.

Mr. Bloom called attention to a section of the neutrality act allowing belligerent warships to enter American harbors. Under that section they must leave within 24 hours after taking aboard only enough fuel to carry them to the closest port of their country.

The Caradoc left San Diego Nov. 16, presumably for the Canadian base at Esquimault, B. C.

Grange Backs Roosevelt on Peace Plans

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18—Farmers and the Administration shook hands over the United States' peace policy during the convention of the National Grange, farm fraternity, here this week. Each approved the other's firm stand for keeping the United States out of war.

First, President Roosevelt sent the Master of the Grange, Louis J. Taber, a telegram assuring its officers and members that he appreciated their approval of "the Administration policy to keep America free from entangling conflicts with Europe."

Then, in the first convention resolution adopted, the Grange commended the President and Congress for "the announced determination to keep America out of war."

The resolution held that "only a blunder upon the part of our Government, the members of Congress, or the people can now involve America," and laid emphasis upon "the importance of calm, deliberate action by all responsible governmental agencies to the end that no action may be taken that will, in any way, endanger the peace and security of America."

No Specific Stand

On specific methods of maintaining neutrality the Grange took no stand. It did not commit itself on the neutrality bill while it was under debate. However, its implications to agriculture are understood.

Farmers regard a strong merchant marine as their ally in developing an export business, and they look with concern upon measures which will make it difficult to maintain private shipping, according to the Grange's Washington representative.

On the other hand, Grange sentiment is strongly noninterventionist, and members say they are willing to make economic sacrifices to keep their country out of the conflict.

State Granges Firm

State Granges express themselves as strongly opposed to any policies that might involve the United States in European struggles. Five State Masters—Indiana, Oregon, South Carolina, California, and Idaho—introduced separate resolutions on neutrality, and all of them said the same thing in different ways—keep America out of the European conflict.

Adequate defense as a safeguard was urged by some.

Michigan Grangers at their State Convention recently urged a stay-at-home policy for the United States, opposing the reciprocal trade agreements pending with Argentina and Chile, and urging that more attention be given to developing home markets and democratic institutions within the land. This is no doubt a typical Grange viewpoint.

One Democratic institution Grangers believe in developing is co-operative marketing and purchasing. From their early years, State Grangers have undertaken to promote business co-operatives among farmers with more or less success.

Co-operatives Doing Nicely

Experience has taught them much, and now those State Granges which promote co-operatives are doing very well with them, according to reports made to this convention.

"The co-operative way of doing business is the way we should look forward to," said tall, Western Ervin E. King, Master of the Grange in Washington State. Farmers in his territory, he said, are purchasing $3,000,000 worth of products a year through the Grange co-operative wholesale.

New Englanders, too, say they are well satisfied with the workings of their co-operatives. The Grange supports the activities of the huge co-operative known as the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, doing a $20,000,000 business each year, said William J. Neal, Master of the New Hampshire Grange. A new development proving sound is the egg auction co-operatives, Mr. Neal reported. They are winning back New England markets for New England farmers who lost some of them to Westerners for a time because of inefficient marketing methods.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Federal Spending: It Piles Up Huge Debts

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"In bringing up the subject of 'Federal spending' you have opened the doors wide on as controversial a subject as there is. Even the economists don't agree, let alone the lawmakers. That the United States is in the throes of a heavy spending program that is beginning to cause concern, even to those who advocated government spending a few years ago, is obvious. The question is what can be done about it.

"Since the economists have not produced an answer, this discussion group can hardly expect to. But perhaps exploring some of the angles will start us along some new lines of thinking and at least make us more useful when this problem comes up for action at the polls. What shall we take up first?"

Question: "Is this United States Federal spending problem primarily the result of poor management on the part of the New Deal?"

Answer: "That sounds like a political question. No doubt the opposition would like to charge that. But the fact is that an increase in annual spending had started before President Roosevelt came into office, although it has greatly increased during his regime. Whatever the political issues involved the primary issue is economic, a business depression which, throwing industry out of line, forced the Government to spend money to keep things going."

Question: "Is the depression and its huge accompanying public debt just a visitant that happened along and will depart, or is there a fundamental fault which may make this condition last indefinitely?"

Answer: "There are at least two schools of thought on that. One says it is due to maladjustments resulting from the war and that eventually it will right itself. Another says that it is the result of the maturing of the industrial era and that little relief is therefore in sight."

Question: "Just how does this latter school explain its case?"

Answer: "It points out that businesses have to borrow to expand and that these borrowings are based on future earnings. You borrow money today because you know you are going to make enough tomorrow to pay it back and have some left over. The mistake, says this school, is in thinking that business will expand indefinitely.

"It points to the railroads as an example. They ended their major growth by 1900. But they borrowed heavily during the following years. The debts were accrued by showing past earnings as indications of future earnings. Since the roads already had matured, naturally the earnings did not appear. So the roads today owe almost twice as much as they did between 1900 and 1910 while their income fell nearly 40 per cent during the same period."

Question: "Aren't the railroads an isolated instance?"

Answer: "No. The case of big cities is given. Growing rapidly up to 1910 they borrowed heavily on the basis of continuing the same rate of expansion. But the cities have slowed down considerably in growth since the war. So their indebtedness, based on something that did not happen, burdens them with very heavy charges, with some cities almost on the verge of bankruptcy. This school of 'industrial maturity' thought claims the same things for much of the business done throughout the country."

Question: "How about state and local taxes during recent years?"

Answer: "During the past 30 years these taxes are estimated to have multiplied 10 times. If the population had multiplied the same you could say the same indebtedness-per-head was being maintained and we were living economically. But actually while this indebtedness increased 10 times, or 1,000 per cent, the population has increased not quite 50 per cent."

Question: "Could not these public debts be reduced by heavier increases in taxes?"

Answer: "Theoretically, yes. Practically, not much—for your politician wants to be re-elected. If he increases taxes too much he will not be re-elected. Some other man who promises light taxes will get the job. That is considered one of the weaknesses of Democracy—although under duress of war the British people are being very heavily taxed in a purely democratic manner without a whimper."

Question: "What would happen if all debts were paid off?"

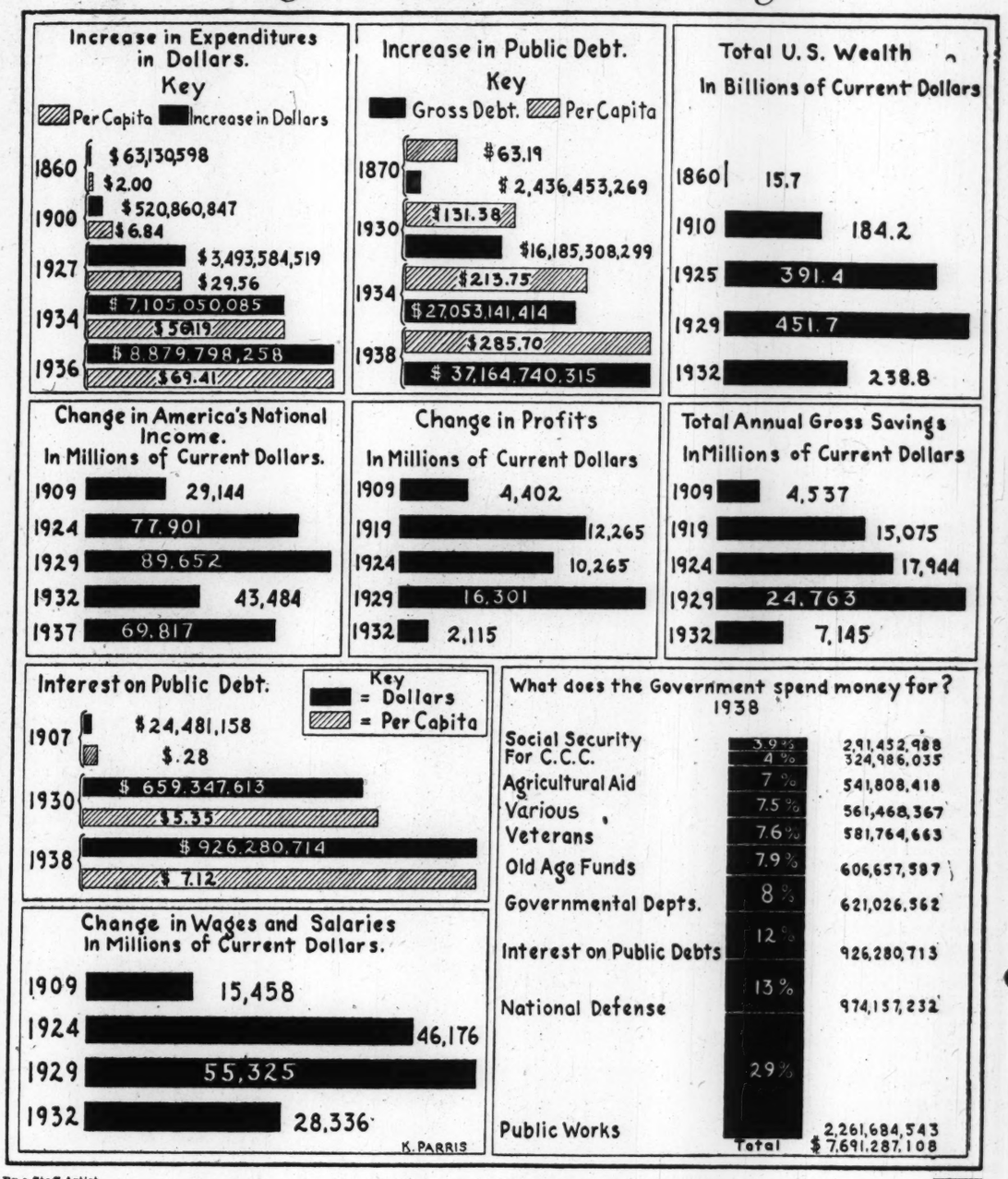
Answer: "You'd undoubtedly wreck the business world. Don't forget that money earned by banks and insurance companies comes from returns on loans they make. Business is built on credit. Why, the actual money in use is only a tiny part of the amount exchanged in business. Debts are the basis of business. It's when they get too big that the difficulties start.

"Stuart Chase, in The Atlantic Monthly for September, points out that if all debts were paid off, creditors would have more cash than they could possibly spend for consumers' goods, while avenues for reinvestment and the creation of new debt would be closed. Thrift, saving and most investment would follow. Debtors would be penniless after paying back their creditors. Finally we should have to go back to barter or set up an entirely new money system. So, obviously, the answer is in some middle ground of wise indebtedness but not overborrowing."

Question: "How has the New Deal explained its heavy spending?"

Answer: "We called in the Monitor's New York staff economist for that answer. We've had the pleasure of several other visits from him and he has taken care of your question on Fireside page 159."

Figures on Federal Financing



By a Staff Artist

Extracts From Uncle Sam's Account Books

Here we have a quick view of the United States income and expenditures to point up our discussions.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Increased Federal Spending 'Explained'

By Harold M. Fleming

The facts about federal spending are easily told. It is the theories about it that are hard going.

Roughly speaking, federal spending never quite reached $1,000,000,000 a year until the World War. In 1917 it shot up to round $2,000,000,000, then to over $12,000,000,000 in 1918 and to over $18,000,000,000 in 1919. Then it subsided, but not back to the pre-war level. Speaking very generally, it dropped back to something like a "normal" level of around $4,000,000,000 a year until the depression of the 1930's.

For the last year of the Hoover Administration, federal spending got up to $5,300,000,000. Because tax revenues were falling, there was heavy pressure to reduce federal spending; but relief needs of one kind and another put a contrary or expensive pressure on Congress to increase the spending.

Candidate Roosevelt bitterly criticized this increased volume of federal spending, promised to cut it 25 per cent, and said "You cannot go very far with any real Federal economy without a complete change of concept of what are the proper functions and limits of the Federal Government itself."

That classic statement is still considered true by critics of current federal spending. However, Federal spending after that did not fall to 75 per cent of the 1933 total but has risen to almost 180 per cent of it. While the total in 1933 was around $5,300,000,000, it was round $9,300,000,000 for the fiscal year ended last June 30.

A One-Way Street?

It looks as though this increase will continue. Some years ago the President said we should from here on have to expect federal spending of about $7,000,000,000 a year, but the level has now apparently been raised to $9,000,000,000. Government spending is like a coil spring which naturally tends to expand unless some powerful force holds it in; and no such force exists. Each increase sets up vigorous vested interests.

Now before 1933 the general feeling was that federal outlays should be limited to federal revenues. This was because no other yardstick existed; if spending exceeded income, debt had to be incurred, and an increasing federal debt burden would be a temptation to Congress to tinker with the gold standard.

These tabus began to break down in the 1930's and none replaced them. The expanding pressure for more federal spending therefore became effective. But since people still believed nominally in budget balancing, plausible explanations began to appear.

First of these was the "number of years" budget-balancing theory. It was argued that the budget need be balanced only over a number of years. One or two years' deficits would not matter as they would soon be made up. This was abandoned as the deficits did not decrease but increased and the "number of years" had to be expanded to implausible lengths.

Other Theories

Then there was the "pump-priming" theory. By this notion, the government should borrow and spend money, which would start the lagging wheels of industry, working like an electric starter on a motor or like the priming of an old-fashioned pump. This theory lost face in 1937 when the accidental meeting of the lines of federal cash income and federal cash outgo, released the starter from the flywheel but failed to leave the wheels of industry spinning. They slowed down until federal spending was again increased over federal income.

Then there was the very interesting "compensated economy" theory. The idea was that when our national economy slows down, and private credit contracts, then federal spending should increase to offset or compensate for the private slowdown. Correspondingly of course when private spending speeded up federal spending should be slowed down. It didn't work either way; as soon as federal spending slowed down so did private spending.

Investment Theory

Latest and most exciting theory of federal spending has been the "investment" theory. According to this, most federal spending is really an investment and not simply an out-of-pocket expense gone forever. This theory likens federal spending to corporate or private spending, and therefore divides it into current expense, and capital investment.

In practice this theory has proved troublesome to wield because it proves too much. Of course it can easily be shown that an R. F. C. loan is a recoverable investment. The theory can be stretched to claim that T. V. A. power outlays will pay out in time. But the theory can also be used to call dams, highways, postoffices, and other fixtures "capital investments," though they are not expected to yield money returns; and in private bookkeeping capital investments which will never yield money returns are written down to zero.

Once this step has been taken, however, of counting public benefits in the same ink as cash returns, the gates are down and there is no visible limit to what federal spending ought to reach. The theory becomes wholly indiscriminating—all federal expenditures become good.

As a matter of fact, one can jump this logical finagling and still arrive at a justification of federal spending which makes a certain kind of half-sense though still in defiance of budget-balancing principles. It seems absurd that a sovereign government's hands should be tied against employing the unemployed so long as there are unemployed. Anything they do must make the national well-being greater that it would be if they stayed idle.

Shall Uncle Sam Become Grandpa Sam?

"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe;
She had so many children she didn't know what to do;
She gave them some broth without any bread,
And whipped them all soundly and put them to bed."

It is clear that this lady was facing difficulties, which were apparently of an economic nature. She had what most people would consider a very unsatisfactory dwelling and appears, also, to have been short of food. The children had only broth, which Webster says "is thin soup." The children were probably very tired of it.

But the lady had a plan and she carried it out, soundly. There was no equivocation; no discussion. After restoring order she probably sat down grimly, but relieved. She may even have felicitated herself with some such exclamation as "That's the way to handle a situation like that!" Hers was an authoritarian regime.

Uncle Sam's Children

Since that time other heads of families have been in similar difficulties. Uncle Sam, for instance. He, also, has so many children he doesn't know what to do.

A Very Rich Family

But it's not that he hasn't enough food or a decent dwelling. His is not a broth economy. Rather he has everything.

The United States, according to a reliable estimate, possesses almost half of all the wealth in the world. For many years its wealth rapidly increased; in 1929, for example, it was three times as large as 20 years earlier. Our savings, likewise, increased fivefold from 1909 to 1929. Profits increased threefold. Wages and salaries more than tripled.

In the course of half a century, production along some lines mounted by 1,000 per cent. We have so enormously increased our productivity and efficiency that according to Stuart Chase about one-third of our working population can produce all the necessities required by the whole country. Formerly, most Americans were compelled to work on the soil in order to raise enough to eat. Now 6,000,000 farmers feed 130,000,000 people, and they by no means work to full capacity.

But in spite of that, millions of Americans are unemployed, millions receive aid. America's supreme problem seems to be, how can everybody have enough in a land where there's too much for everybody. It is not a question of lack, but of co-ordination.

The Patriarchal System

How they used to solve it.

The problem of seeing that everybody gets a share is, of course, not a new one. All societies have faced it. One of them, Bulgaria, solved it by a patriarchal method. There the family was very large, consisting of a grandfather or great-grandfather, his children and the children of his male descendants. The group held the land, houses, and chattels in common, worked under a single direction, and divided all that was produced according to the needs of the members.

This is not a very pleasant system, and is being discarded, but at least it provided the Bulgarians with substantial food, warm homes and fairly good clothing. Bulgarians don't go hungry.

A Modern Adaptation

Since the World War a number of states have gone back to a patriarchal system on a national scale. Each one converts a whole people into a national family and a boss manages them, coordinating their productivity, and providing each person with some part of what is produced. Outstanding examples are Russia, Italy, Germany.

However, it is not only the authoritarian states that use patriarchal methods. The government of Sweden has taken a very active part in stimulating economic activity; the State of France has invested millions; and Great Britain has launched a number of great business enterprises.

The United States has not escaped this tendency. For nearly a decade the Federal Government has been intervening in economic matters. It has collected vast sums from the people, as taxes or loans, employed millions of workers, launched gigantic building enterprises, and undertaken to see that Americans do not go hungry.

What the People Think

Mrs. Sara Oliver Hulswit, of Suffern, N. Y., on May 16, 1938, is reported as having read the following statement before the Senate Committee on Appropriations:

"Our husbands, our children, our children's children are going to have to pay for the debts Congress has incurred for us during the past five years. We are worried about it, seriously and terribly worried. . . .

"The Federal Government has spent $49,000,000,000 in the last five years. If this policy is good for the country, why are conditions worse than they were in 1933? . . .

"What have we today? Our young people are growing up now, expecting to sit around and asking us to pay them to go to school. They are expecting us to take care of them and are not willing to do anything. They do not feel that they should enter into any activities; they want to be paid for sitting still."

Many other Americans daily express even more devastating opinions regarding federal spending.

What to Do?

Plainly, we do not know what to do or we would do it, but at least we must calmly study the nature of our American economy. Prosperity in our type of economic system seems to depend on spending—by somebody.

American business is based to a fairly large extent on debts or credit. From 1900 to 1930 America's long term debts increased from 19 to 130 billion. At first, most were private; eventually a fairly large part became governmental. The total wealth of the American people in 1924 was about 500 billion, but approximately 136 billion were debts. Savings would be largely futile if they couldn't be put to work as debts. Is that not what spending means—namely, putting money to work?

Where Is America's Money?

Mr. H. J. Voorhis, National Representative from California has said, "Today we have approximately 16 billion stagnant bank deposits."

How does money get into bank vaults? We didn't use to put so much there. Each American used what he had. In 1860, 48 per cent of America's wealth was in the hands of agriculturists, who used it largely themselves. In 1932, agriculture accounted for only 8 per cent of our wealth. During the last 70 years an ever-increasing amount of our money has come from tax exempt papers, salaries as civil servants, interest, rent, dividends, profits. A very large amount of money has been accumulated, that must be kept working, if we are to prosper.

Who Uses America's Money?

Three-fourths of all profit-bearing wealth in America, according to Robert R. Doane's "The Measurement of American Wealth," is under group or collective share ownership. It is estimated that of our total wealth, "the people" have under their ownership and control not more than one-third. And one-third of that kind is represented by rights rather than actual ownership.

It seems beyond dispute that our prosperity depends largely on our liquid wealth and most of our liquid wealth is already in the hands of stewards.

Who Shall Be Our Stewards?

Two things appear clear. One is that our money must be put to use, that is, spent. The second is that stewards and not we common people will direct the spending. Our supreme American question then is: Who shall the stewards be and how shall they be made responsible?

Shall Uncle Sam become a patriarchal Grandpa Sam or shall private corporations continue to look after our money? Most people who have observed different kinds of states prefer the private system. Most people who have experienced patriarchal, dictatorial, authoritarian economy, seek freedom from such autocracy.

But on one condition: that the other system works. That, now, is our American task, to find a way to enable money and men to work and earn in freedom and in order.

R. H. M.

British Women Organize To Meet Citizens' Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To gain access to the varied experience of all types of women's organizations and to profit from their technical advice and cooperation, British women, grouped under the National Council of Women, are seeking powers to coopt temporarily, members of national societies not already affiliated with the Council.

The National Council, obliged on account of war conditions to abandon its three-day annual conference in the provinces, called its members to a one-day gathering in London, and 250 delegates attended, coming, despite travel difficulties, from all parts of the country. They represented, between them, more than 140 affiliated societies.

Social Building Aim

The women, under the chairmanship of Mrs. A. F. W. Johnson, discussed the needs of the present war situation and how help might be given where required — always remembering, they said, that the Council stands for constructive social building and should never abandon its efforts to lay in national life those foundations which, in a period following war, may be stabilized and developed. Of no avail, they insisted, to work unless work can be shaped to meet the needs of a future peace.

Recognizing and acknowledging the tremendous effort now being made by women in a voluntary capacity to care for refugees, work at first aid centers, swell the ranks of Air Raid Precautions, drive ambulances and the like, delegates turned to questions concerning the more stable side of women's contribution to national life.

More Police Needed

One of the very obvious needs of the moment, they recognized, is for a far larger number of women police. Miss Dorothy Peto, Metropolitan Police Superintendent, described the difficulties involved in keeping protective watch over moral conditions in streets which are plunged in complete darkness. The presence in Great Britain of large military camps and of soldiers quartered in billets, the acute lack of proper recreation, she said, strain inspection to the utmost, and sufficient numbers of trained women are not available to handle matters.

Miss Peto stated that, since August, 1939, the Home Office has sanctioned the re-employment, as first reserves, of policewomen who have lately retired on marriage. It has sanctioned too the formation of Auxiliary Women Police Corps from which chief constables will be able to enroll extra women on a temporary basis. Trained social workers—they must be under the age of 35 and of the required character and physique—are now the main requirement, Miss Peto said. Such women have the opportunity to render service of special value to their country.

Business Women's Plight

Another war problem which needs the attention of organized women is that arising out of the plight of business and professional women who, through no fault of their own, have suddenly found themselves deprived of employment. The question was dealt with by Mrs. Oliver Strachey who, under the auspices of the Women's Employment Federation, is building up a register of women possessed of special qualifications with a view to placing them in specialized work when required.

In many instances women of the professional classes — and there are known to be some 30,000 of them in the country—have lost everything of their old everyday life, Mrs. Strachey said. Bills have had to be met by the sacrifice of fur coats and other precious possessions. Apartments have had to be abandoned. There has been a complete dislocation, for many women, of normal circumstances.

Matters are not so entirely desperate, of course, as they were in 1914. Mrs. Strachey explained that unemployment insurance has obviated the need for the setting up of emergency workrooms. "Two years of struggle were required to alter conditions during the last war," she said. "Now we shall not have to wait so long because the demand for skilled workers will not be held up by prejudice."

Mrs. Strachey believes that the immediate depression will break before Christmas. If it does, she will have 5,000 women ready for work. About 100 register with the Federation every day, and presently these women will be regarded as of the greatest value.

Munitions Work

Enlarging on the question of the organization of skilled professional workers, Miss Caroline Haslett, President of the Women's Engineering Society, told how, several months previously, her organization had resolved to train women as forewomen and supervisers for munition factories. In Glasgow alone, no fewer than 1,000 women had applied for this training, she said, while work will be started in London "as soon as the London County Council has sandbagged its technical colleges."

Already the Air Force has shown signs of a willingness to employ women on instrument repair work, and a suggestion has been put forward that women might prove useful in the operation of searchlights. The War Office has not as yet accepted this suggestion. Miss Haslett said, but women, undaunted, are fitting themselves for work, however intricate and however important.

Mrs. Isabel Donzé, honorary secretary of the Nationality of Married Women Committee, called attention to the hardships experienced under war conditions by British-born wives of enemy aliens. A Bill, now under revision, is to be introduced in the House of Lords shortly and this, if carried, will enable British wives to regain their own nationality.

Women in Khaki Find Their Place

© Fox; Wide World

Putting the Home Front in Safe Hands

(1) All over Britain women are mobilized to carry on the "national life." Members of the Monmouthshire Section of the Women's Transport Service (F. A. N. Y.) study the scheme for a practice evacuation. (2) England—The company commander takes a salute after inspection of a Women's Auxiliary Air Force Company parade recently. Passed by British censor. (3) Women are mobilizing on the home front in various capacities. A member of the Civil Air Guard in uniform. (4) Auxiliary Fire Service girls demonstrating how they help to uphold the home front. (5) Members of the National Women's Air Reserve hold high a banner of the Home Front during a rally.

British Women Train for War Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Into the ranks of the British Army is filtering a column of women—military in bearing, uniformed in khaki.

They are not soldiers in the ordinary sense of the word. Britain's women will not be called upon now or at any time to take part in active military operations. They have other work to do. In taking over in the present emergency all those more homely details of Army routine which hitherto have been performed by men they will have their hands full.

To them will fall the duties of Army cooks, clerks, motor transport drivers, mess orderlies, telephone operators, photographers and the like. Twenty thousand of them are already on duty. A further 20,000 are to be called up.

With the exception perhaps of the Army Nursing services, the women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service are undoubtedly the best prepared of all the women's units for the role they are to play in the war, and for the reason that they are officered in many instances by women who have kept their interest in military activities going ever since the World War, and before it.

Began in Side Saddles

As far back as 1909, a "voluntary organization for ladies" consisting of a mounted unit capable of rendering first aid was formed under the title of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, The "ladies" wore flowing habits and rode side-saddle, but that did not deter them, when war broke out in 1914, from offering their services and from precipitating themselves — nobody knows just how—across the Channel and into Belgium and France.

Exchanging their horses for motor ambulances and their habits for short khaki skirts or, more often, breeches, the "Fannies," as they were soon called by the men, made a name for themselves. And when they returned home in 1918, many of them determined to keep their enthusiasm alive by attending camp each year and by learning more about carburetors and cranks than they had already discovered for themselves in the mud of Flanders.

Later the "Fannies" were officially recognized by the War Office as a voluntary reserve unit, and in this capacity they offered their services to the country when in September, 1938, war loomed upon the horizon.

They Knew Their Way About

They were efficient people, these "Fannies," trained in first aid, stretcher drill, map reading, mechanical repair work, anti-gas, home nursing. The War Office was glad to have them. So it accepted their offer, making it conditional that they should join forces with another existing body known as Emergency Service which latter, it was decided, should undertake all duties other than transport, leaving the "Fannies" to grapple, as was their wont, with the motor section. The amalgamated body was henceforth called the Auxiliary Territorial Service, and was placed under the direction of Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan.

In order to enroll in the A. T. S., certain requirements are necessary. No recruit may be under the age of 18, and—with a few exceptions in cases of women with special qualifications—none may be over 43. Each must be physically fit, and each willing and able to work in any locality either at home or abroad.

Must Attend Drill

Provided these conditions can be fulfilled, the recruit must attend at a Territorial Drill Hall in her own locality and, having "filled in a form" in correct Army style, must go before a selection board under the chairmanship of the woman County Commandant, after which ordeal she must be prepared to undergo a short, intensive training in whatever branch of work she is to undertake.

Pay is not high—but then, this is not a career, it is national service. The raw recruit—she who is content with the duties of mess orderly or cook's assistant—gets but 1s. 4d. a day. The scale rises, however, with skill. A cook, for instance, gets 1s. 6d. A shorthand typist 2s. 6d. Non-commissioned officers—they are called Leaders, Section Leaders, Senior Leaders—rise from 2s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.

Among the officers, a Company Assistant, who ranks as a Regular Army second Lieutenant, receives 7s. 4d. A Junior Commander, 8s. 8d. A Company Commander, 11s. A Senior Commander, 19s.

The Higher Ups

Then there is the Chief Commandant—who ranks as a regular Army Lieutenant Colonel—with pay at 28s. 8d., and the Controller, Senior Controller, and Chief Controller, the pay of whom is not a matter of public knowledge.

Billeting arrangements are a matter for Army control. Women may find themselves lodged as a company in a hotel or other large building. Individuals may be placed in private homes—breakfasted at 8d. a day and left to draw the remainder of their rations from the Army unit for which they work.

The young women in khaki one encounters are steady and a little grave. In their short skirts and tightly buttoned tunics, and their smart peaked caps, with gas mask and steel helmet slung over their shoulders, they have an air of quiet determination about them.

Pay as You Play Backed for Parks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Automobile Association on Nov. 17 endorsed Secretary Harold L. Ickes' "pay as you play" system of fees for national parks, rescinding its 1937 stand against admission charges, but took no action on the Secretary's peppery proposal to ban trucks from main highways on week ends and holidays.

A suggested model act for truck regulations, proposed for submission to state legislatures, was left with the highway and legislative committee for further study.

That procedure was adopted after a debate in which John V. Lawrence, General Manager of the American Trucking Association, defended trucking from the attack made by Mr. Ickes Nov. 16.

Ending its thirty-seventh convention with a record membership of nearly 1,000,000, the A. A. A. unanimously re-elected Thomas P. Henry of Detroit for his seventeenth successive term as President.

Youth Prevents Panic With Quiet 'Fire Drill'

FLORENCE, S. C. (AP)—A pencil of flame leaped under the balcony. Seventeen-year-old Woodrow Cook, usher in the theater, noticed it.

He stopped the motion picture machine, walked on the stage, and said:

"Folks, you know there is a state law requiring fire drills to be held in theaters. We are going to have one now."

He asked the patrons to form a line and file out. A few minutes after they were on the street, parts of the room began collapsing.

The fire which broke out at a matinee Nov. 17 razed the building. The damage was estimated at about $35,000.

Pressure Grows for Allied Peace Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 18 — Renewed pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to amplify British peace aims, as briefly outlined in King George's formal reply to the mediation offer of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Leopold of the Belgians. In both Houses of Parliament and on the trades union platform there have been fresh demands for a fuller statement of the Government's conception of how a new order in Europe is to be constructed.

A Polish contribution to the question of peace objectives has been made by the new Polish Premier Wladislaw Sikorski at a Foreign Press Association luncheon here, attended by four British Cabinet Ministers, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Privy Seal, Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary for Air, Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary for Dominions, and Lord Macmillan, Minister of Information, and the diplomatic press representatives of many countries.

French Favor Reticence

Meanwhile, support for the British Government view, that it would be unwise to endeavor to state the Allied peace aims more precisely at this stage of the war comes from across the English Channel, notably in articles in Le Populaire by eminent French writers, such as Pertinax.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Labor Party leader, charged Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was deputizing for the Prime Minister, with omitting any reference to peace aims in the Government's weekly statement on the progress of the war, despite previous assurance that the matter was being discussed with Dominion and French Governments. Mr. Attlee reminded the Commons that the Labor Party had already issued its aims and contended the people of Britain and the whole world wanted to know exactly what the Allies were fighting for. He added it was not a matter to be set aside till the end of the war.

In the House of Lords Lord Snell, leader of the Labor Peers, called for an early debate to discuss in detail terms on which the Allies would agree to talk peace. He said, "We ought to be able to assure the German people that their territory will be respected, that as soon as possible the blockade will be removed, and that as soon as she accepts the way of peace rather than of war our full co-operation will be given in trying to restore and rebuild her shattered life."

Lord Snell said he believed if this could be made clear to the German people now, "response would be astonishing and immediate." He added he hoped the Allies would not long deprive themselves of this possibly decisive weapon which he claimed would "reassure the world, bring about comfort to millions as well as add strength to our strength."

Workers Must Rebuild

The trades union viewpoint was expressed by the movement's leader, Mr. Ernest Bevin, at a transport workers' gathering here. In the past, he said, peacemaking had been a matter of settling frontiers, sorting out minorities and the balance of power—a game of kings and diplomats. This time, he contended, it must be an economic reconstruction of the whole foundation of society.

"The task of rebuilding the world has got to be done by the working classes. We are taking no promises of 'homes fit for heroes' and none of the plausible stuff of the last war," he said.

The attitude of that section of opinion which would have the Government make its peace intentions much clearer is summed up in the Herald, a labor organ, as follows:

"There must be no suspicion that our Government is merely seeking to restore a reactionary order of society in Europe after Hitler has been overthrown. Unfortunately the past attitude of certain Ministers, to Spain in particular, and their present reported hankering after dynastic restorations in Central Europe tend to arouse anxiety.

"It is not to resuscitate any ancient order but to bring political and economic freedom to the other peoples of Europe as well as guard their own that the people of Britain and France are determined to overthrow Herr Hitler. Let the Government so far commit itself as to make that plain beyond dispute."

A recent article in Le Populaire is held by semi-official opinion here to be a pertinent answer to the quest for more explicit peace aims. This article contends that premature discussion of territorial adjustment may play into the hands of German propaganda without arriving at any practical result.

Opinion Will Decide

"The future organization of Europe," the article continues, "will depend in a large measure on the movements of opinion produced and consolidated by the war. The tragic experience of today of so many millions can offer for tomorrow possibilities which at the moment are not even hoped for and the existence of which is perhaps not even suspected."

Some light was thrown on Polish feelings by Mr. Sikorski. He said that the convulsions shaking the Old Continent were leading to the emergence of the idea of European solidarity. This idea would sooner or later unite all nations in a community of free and independent states to whom it would bring home a European conscience of common citizenship.

Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues — reasons for war and objectives of peace— are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying dispatch discusses important British developments.

Swiss Averse to Trumpetings But Stand Firm for Frontiers

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The Swiss democracy, the oldest in Europe, successfully passed a severe test recently in holding an election at a time when the nation is armed to the limit of its powers to resist any violation of its jealously prized independence and neutrality. Half a million Swiss, mobilized citizen-soldiers, cast their votes in their barracks and cantonments and remote Alpine frontier lookout posts.

The results of the election were a vindication of the level-headed, middle-of-the-road Swiss democracy which, without any boasting or trumpeting has given the little republic one of the highest standards of living in Europe, one which certainly compares favorably with that of either of its totalitarian neighbors. Such inconsiderable changes as took place in the composition of the National Council, the Swiss Parliament, were in the nature of a rebuke to extremism.

Communism has always been a negligible force in Switzerland. Now it has ceased to exist as a parliamentary force, since the two Communist deputies in the last National Council, elected in 1935, were not re-elected.

Fascist Influence Gone

Swiss Fascism, which found expression in a movement called the National Front, which gained some local following in Zürich, has also disappeared from the arena. The results of local elections in Zürich had revealed that it had completely lost popular influence; and the National Front did not even put up a candidate for the national election.

The Radical Democrats, a moderate liberal party (the European names of parties may often be misleading to American readers), made the best showing in the election, increasing their representation from 43 to 50 and replacing the Socialists as the strongest party in the National Council.

There are 45 Socialists in the new National Council, as against 50 in the last one. This is largely because a left-wing Socialist group headed by Mr. Nicole, which has some local strength in Geneva, won four seats. Mr. Nicole was expelled from the Swiss Socialist Party because of his tendency toward rapprochement with the Communists which found expression in defense of the Hitler-Stalin pact.

Party Strength Compared

The strength of the other parties in the National Council will be as follows: Catholic Conservatives, 44; Peasants, Artisans and Bourgeoisie, 21; Liberal Democrats, 6; Young Peasants and Free Democrats, 6; League of Independents, 9; Independents, 2.

The conduct of an election campaign and the election itself, in which the soldiers all voted, while the nation was in a state of complete mobilization was characteristic of Swiss calm and self-restraint. The authorities took care that the votes cast in the army should be merged with those of the civilian population, so that no invidious comparisons could be made.

A Swiss election is not at all like a totalitarian plebiscite. But this free voting showed more convincingly than any unanimous or 99 per cent majority that the Swiss people are solidly behind the Government in its two main objectives in this time of crisis. The first objective is to remain out of the war by every honorable means. The second is to prepare the country to fight to the last ditch if any hostile army crosses the Swiss frontier. It is noteworthy that the hardships of mobilization and the rationing of some foodstuffs and materials did not in any way stimulate extremism or encourage tendencies toward disunion.

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Shanghai Dealt New Blow In Dislocation of Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The dislocation of shipping services through Europe's troubles has dealt this great international mart a heavy blow.

British lines have stopped all advertisiing of arrivals and departures, although shipping offices give out information by telephone to all comers, and postoffice mail closings are published in the papers and give a reliable guide on major ship movements.

Shipping communications never have been fully normalized since the fighting here two years ago. Much cargo en route to Shanghai has been dumped at various ports, again duplicating what happened in 1937.

Many Complications

There is also Britain's Trading With the Enemy Act, which brings in a variety of complications in such an international city.

In prewar days, many Chinese felt a desire to remove industry in some degree from "foreign Shanghai." With peace prevailing, the thing was hard to bring about, and after the war started many industries rushed to Shanghai for protection. But now Shanghai is becoming a cold, bleak place for industries and workers alike and it seems likely that a movement away from the City, now well under way, may continue unless conditions can be rendered more tolerable.

Meanwhile, "Little Tokyo" in Shanghai has more than doubled in size since the start of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937. Japanese consular police, a special body maintained here as a unique group dealing with Japanese affairs similarly to (and sometimes more or less in conflict with) the Shanghai Municipal Police, have conducted a census showing that the Shanghai Japanese population now amounts to 55,172. Formerly Japanese population was estimated at around 20,000 although claims to a greater number sometimes were made.

One important factor is the future political aspect. Without doubt, next spring's annual elections to the Shanghai Municipal Council will witness another—and probably successful—effort to seat more than the two customary Japanese upon the Shanghai Municipal Council which governs the International Settlement, though payment of taxes rather than mere count of noses determines the suffrage. And more than two will mean effective control of the Council, though the fact is not immediately apparent.

How Japanese Figure

There are at present nine foreign members of the Council and five Chinese, a total of 14. Tradition, nothing more, keeps five Britons, two Americans and two Japanese upon the Council which now has an American chairman, Cornell S. Franklin. As the Japanese view the matter, three Japanese plus five Chinese whom they feel they can now guide will mean an 8-6 division in their favor. As for years they have complained against "British control" of the Settlement, drastic changes may be expected in such an eventuality.

The Japanese have put an indelible stamp on their section of the City north of the Soochow Creek. The yen is the most frequently employed currency, bright Japanese fabrics and signs give their characteristic Nipponese touch to shop fronts, business is almost wholly in their hands. Because the Japanese military never has restored normal conditions, a Japanese bus line is the only means of transport save for tiny Japanese taxis and Chinese-drawn rickshas. The streetcar lines rust unused.

The status of the 16,000 German Jewish refugees continues delicate although it has been announced, that for the moment at least, they will not be treated like other Germans. Here, at least, Germans have not been interned as at Hong Kong. But because of the obvious complexities, everybody is pulling together to preserve as much normality as possible—and there is virtually no friction.

As one local commentator put the odd positions of Shanghai in 1937 and 1939: "In 1937, Shanghai became a neutral oasis in which it was the duty of foreigners to keep the peace and to see that no action was taken which might be construed as detrimental to either China or Japan. Today, while China and Japan are carrying on their seemingly unending conflict, the foreigners themselves are at war."

They Say Personality Doesn't Make a President

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Advisory Committee of National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs

Left to right: Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Far Hills, N. J.; Mrs. E. E. Gann, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William H. Chase, Riverdale, Md.; Mrs. Ann Scott Wilson, Huntington, W. Va.; Miss Jane Todd, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mrs. William E. Scott, Washington, D. C., Secretary, National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs; Mrs. James R. Arneill, Denver, Colo., President of the Federation; Mrs. Charles W. Lewis, Baltimore, Md., Treasurer; Mrs. Jessica Weis, Rochester, N. Y., Second Vice-President; Mrs. Eleanor B. Snodgrass, Nashville, Ind.; Mrs. Albert Vestal, Anderson, Ind., Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. Fred Murphy, Grosse Point, Mich., Third Vice-President; Miss Julia Gaylord, Lansing, Mich., and Miss Marion E. Martin, Bangor, Maine, Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Executive Director of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs.

Germans Leaving Baltics In Return to Homeland

(Continued from Page 1)

vakia, and is fully aware that a German victory would in no way benefit the Union, exen though it proclaimed an attitude of strict neutrality.

The nature and extent of German propaganda in both the Union and the Mandated Territory of Southwest Africa, can be gauged by the fact that the sum of £200,000 is shortly to be spent on a nation-wide campaign to counter its past effects, and to disseminate "straight" news to the people in future.

For the past three years propaganda of a distorted nature emanating from the Reich Propaganda Ministry in Berlin, has come in unchecked. Apart from the nightly radio programs in Afrikaans from the powerful short-wave station of Zeesen, Germany, many Boer farmers living in remote districts, or away on the veldt, frequently found circulars and pamphlets pushed in their post boxes. Much of this, which was in their own language, contained matter likely to build up bad feeling both against the British and the Jews, of whom South Africa has a considerable population, while many of the now familiar arguments upon the injustices of Versailles, the return of the German colonies, or the dangers of Communism, were frequently repeated.

Even Nazi Districts

Such propaganda was also widely circulated among business and professional men, church ministers, and to members of Parliament. Particularly were efforts made to secure the sympathy of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The whole of the Union of South Africa and the Mandated Territory of Southwest Africa was divided up into National Socialist districts, each with its gauleiter, or "Little Hitler," who not only looked after this propaganda but also kept a watchful eye on all Germans, National Socialist or non-National Socialist, living in his district. Thus, every German man or woman had either to be a member of the local Arbeitsfront or rank outsider. If the latter, his personal liberty might be at stake if he visited his Fatherland.

Many of the older German settlers, among whom are excellent types, resented this unwanted supervision, but they paid their party fees and subscribed to the Winter Help Fund without comment, rather than lay themselves open to possible friction or trouble. But the majority wished for nothing better than to be left in peace to carry out their daily vocations.

Colonies a Goal

Genuine industry, free from political attachment, seldom appealed to the enthusiastic party member, with his thought absorbed in National Socialist ideals, and an almost fanatical belief in the German cause. To him the campaign to regain for Germany its "stolen colonies" was of paramount importance, for every National Socialist was continually told that they had, in fact, been stolen, and that it was up to each to do his bit toward their restoration to the Reich.

This had been a passionate doctrine since 1936, when a German Colonial Association was organized under the leadership of General Ritter von Epp, a prominent National Socialist and Governor of Bavaria. This association in addition to disseminating suitable propaganda and lecturing schools, interested itself in the training of doctors, engineers, farmers, and potential administrators for overseas appointments in readiness for the day when Germany would regain its colonies. It also published a Year Book. The 1939 edition asserted that England would soon be made to surrender promptly to German colonial demands. Whether this was intended as a sinister threat, or merely an expression for internal consumption, is not clear.

It is noteworthy, however, that about this time, unusual police and military precautions were undertaken in all African territories under British and French mandates, for it had been noted that in Southwest Africa, S. S. men and Hitler Youth had been arriving in increasing numbers.

In Tanganyika, apart from the finding of some arms, the British residents noticed a growing conviction among the younger Germans that a settlement of the colonial issue one way or the other would not be long deferred.

Spreading "Culture"

About this time, too, there arrived in the territory, a German expedition under the leadership of Dr. Paul Hartlemeyer, which, with a number of Auto-Union cars, had extensively toured Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland. He and his party asserted that they were merely on a peaceful mission to spread the "light of German culture through Africa," but this explanation, true or otherwise, did not fully convince the Tanganyika Government, which as a precautionary measure, specified the route that the expedition might travel, and attached to it a German-speaking Administration Officer during its stay in the territory.

In South Africa, Prime Minister James B. M. Hertzig publicly stated that he had information so grave in nature as to justify every possible precaution against the possibility of a National Socialist putsch in Southwest Africa.

Although it is stated from reliable sources that General von Epp favored precipitate action by the local German inhabitants of the mandated territories, nothing happened and the rounding up and interning of possible troublesome elements was carried out smoothly and without incident.

G.O.P. Women Seek 'Sanity' In Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Republican women leaders, fairly bubbling with confidence in their party's success in 1940, chorused yesterday that "it's principles, not personality," they want in the presidential nominee.

Asked at a press conference what type of nominee they preferred—whether his personality should be that of a young man like New York's Thomas Dewey or an older person—Advisory Committee members of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs murmured almost simultaneously: "We want principles."

"We want a man who will bring us back to sanity," Mrs. Humbert B. Powell of Devon, Penn., declared. "We don't care about personality."

The Committee was in session to plan a national conference of Republican Women for next September, and to report progress of the year-old Federation, which now claims 200,000 members.

Asked if Republican women favored any special social measures, such as social security, Mrs. James R. Arnell of Denver, Federation President, replied that "that isn't our job. We're indorsing the policies of the Republican National Committee."

Miss Marion E. Martin, Assistant Chairman of the National Committee, spoke up to explain that the clubwomen felt "they can better use their influence on their own State delegates rather than trying to come together as a group and influence the National Committee."

Speaking of the Clubs' study programs in the past year, Mrs. Powell declared that "the intelligent voter will always be a Republican voter." Expressing confidence in a 1940 Republican victory, she said the European situation had had a great deal of effect by "showing people what happens when they lose their rights."

"In New York State," said Miss Jane Todd, of Tarrytown, State Vice-Chairman, "many Democratic women are signing up with us to fight the present Administration."

Mrs. Edward E. "Dolly" Gann, of Washington, sister of the late Vice-President, Charles Curtis, told a questioner that "there isn't any doubt. We're going to win."

Women Voters to Work Harder To Rid Politics of Patronage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Intensification of its campaign to eliminate patronage in the Federal Government was voted by the Board of the National League of Women Voters at the conclusion of a week's sessions here today.

The Board unanimously reaffirmed its indorsement of the Ramspeck bill authorizing the President to extend the civil service system to agencies now exempted by law.

In other resolutions the Board agrees to drive for continuance of the trade agreements program, for passage of the Sumners bill for suffrage for the District of Columbia, for adequate appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration and the Civil Service Administration.

Opposition of the League to the war referendum and the equal rights amendment was reaffirmed.

The Board voted to send delegations to Republican and Democratic conventions to press for League planks and also to promote local "campaign schools" to clarify issues in the coming campaign.

In a brief ceremony yesterday, the Board presented to the Smithsonian Institution an "official portrait" of Carrie Chapman Catt, painted by Mary Foote, to hang with portraits of three other famed suffrage leaders, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Mrs. Catt founded the League and is still its Honorary President.

Apple and Pear Quotas Fixed In Canadian-British Pact

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 18 (CP)—Under an agreement between the Dominion and British Governments, exports of Canadian apples and pears to the United Kingdom will be restricted to 50 per cent of the average for the last two crop years, and the British market for these fruits will be closed to all except Empire countries.

Announcement of the agreement came from the Agriculture Department, while advices to the Trade and Commerce Department from London stated that imports of apples and pears from other than Empire countries would be under license and that no licenses would be issued until further notice.

The Canadian quota for apples and pears would permit export to the United Kingdom of approximately 1,332,000 hundredweight (112 lbs.) of apples, and 18,000 hundredweight of pears. (Standard weight of a barrel of apples is 155 pounds.)

The British Government proposed that restriction to these totals be effected through issue of export certificates by inspectors of the fruit and vegetable division of the Agriculture Department, rather than by imposition of import license control in the United Kingdom.

Up to the present there has been no restriction to importation of these fruits, the only obstacle being the matter of available exchange and ocean transport facilities.

Canada produces about 5,000,000 barrels of apples a year and about 2,500,000 barrels normally have been exported to Great Britain. Last September conferences here between the growers and the Government resulted in an agreement whereby the Nova Scotia growers, largest producers, would dispose of their crop to the government with a guarantee of 60 per cent of the normal return based on last year's prices. That portion of the crop which cannot be disposed of fresh or exported will be processed and distributed to the best advantage when a market offers.

British Columbia is being assisted in the same way as Nova Scotia. The Government will endeavor to increase consumption of apples in Canada, and to encourage apple growers to take on side lines, such as dairying, poultry, and hog raising, to help them meet the loss of customary income from their orchards.

Fruit Talks Held

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said yesterday that the American Embassy in London was discussing with the British Government the question of continuing British purchases of American fruits.

Great Britain has issued restrictions on the importation of fruits.

Czech Groups Guard Rights Of Sovereignty

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP)—The Czech Legation announced yesterday formation of a Czechoslovak National Committee to exercise sovereign rights for the physically non-existent state.

The main purpose of the Committee will be to carry out the Oct. 2 accord between France and Czechoslovak leaders authorizing the formation of a Czech Legion to fight with the French Army. The leading members of the Committee are former President Beneš, General Ingr, Commander-in-Chief of the Czech Army, and Stefan Osusky, Czech Minister to France.

Berlin Silent

BERLIN, Nov. 18 (AP)—Berlin officials have maintained a discreet silence concerning the execution of twelve Czech students which was disclosed yesterday by DNB, official German news agency.

Information obtained from an American official in Prague shortly before telephone communication with the former Czechoslovak capital was cut off, indicated that the city was quiet.

Reports in informed Prague circles were to the effect that the executions had followed a raid on an illegal printing establishment in the home of a former Czech official.

DNB said the executions, which were accompanied by numerous arrests, were ordered because of assaults on Germans on Oct. 28 and Nov. 15 by students described as "followers" of former President Dr. Beneš.

Czechs celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of their republic on Oct. 28, defying a German ban on public demonstrations. Several clashes with police resulted, and many arrests were made.

The funeral of a Czech student who was fatally injured in one of these clashes was made the occasion for another mass demonstration, which resulted in more arrests.

The authoritative commentary Dienst aus Deutschland, which also reported the executions, said that measures to keep order had the approval of "the whole Czech people, which desires to be protected against excesses of the youthful element."

A Prague dispatch to DNB yesterday said that Prague academies and universities had been ordered closed for three years.

A DNB communiqué said:

"For some time a group of Czech intellectuals associated with the fugitive former President Beneš have sought to disturb peace and order in the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia with greater or smaller demonstrations and resistance.

"Investigation established that leaders in these acts of resistance were to be found particularly in colleges and academies.

"In consequence of the fact that on Oct. 28 and Nov. 15 these elements assaulted individual Germans, Czech academies have been closed for three years, twelve perpetrators were shot and a large number of participants arrested."

The protective measures were described as having been adequate to restore order in Prague.

Invocation of the German treason law, which is reported to have been put in force in Bohemia-Moravia would give German authorities extensive power in dealing with the situation in the Protectorate. Treasonable actions, which are broadly defined, are punishable by severe penalties—and in extreme cases by the capital penalty.

The general fundamental underlying the law is that "whoever breaks faith with his own people and by treasonable action endangers the existence of the commonwealth has forfeited his life."

Among the definitions of treason believed particularly applicable in the Prague situation are "acts for bringing about or maintaining organized contact" with enemies of the state; attempts to "keep the army or police from fulfilling their duties," or efforts to "influence the masses through writings, phonograph records, pictures, or radio messages."

At the same time, Adolf Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter reported that Dr. Emil Hacha, president of the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate, had been taken ill and that his recovery was expected to require considerable time.

'Wash on the Siegfried Line' Found Tipperary's Successor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—All over Great Britain, camps, drill halls, and barracks resound with the lusty voices of soldiers singing the chorus of "We'll hang out our washing on the Siegfried Line, if the Siegfried Line's still there."

The experience of the Entertainment National Service Association in providing amusement for the troops suggests that this song is likely to be the "Tipperary" of the present war. Altogether, in the first month of hostilities ENSA has given more than 500 performances for the benefit of soldiers.

Concerts Provide Jobs

These performances began at the end of September with the despatch to remote country districts of 12 selected concert parties to lighten the monotonies of military life. The exact destination of these parties is a closely-guarded secret for military reasons, but it is known that 10 of them went to places in England, and two ventured further north into Scotland.

The activities of ENSA also help towards the solution of the serious problem of unemployment which events have brought about in the theatrical profession. According to an estimate made by the British Actors' Equity Association, only about 800 of England's 8,000 professional actors are at present working, while there is a similar degree of unemployment in the ranks of the theater's 100,000 ancillary workers. The first dozen concert parties sent out by ENSA had been playing at seaside resorts throughout the summer, and had had to close down on the outbreak of war. They were chosen as pioneers, not because of their celebrity, but because they had all their sets, songs, and scenes ready for immediate production.

Amateurs Frowned Upon

The whole of the entertainment given to the troops is professional. So seriously has the normal run of theatrical activities been interfered with by the new conditions that there is keen anxiety to preserve exclusively for professional exploitation the opportunities provided by military audiences.

Amateurs have in fact been formally asked not to volunteer their services for the entertainment of the troops.

ENSA was tentatively formed in February last, but it was not fully organized until the outbreak of war. It represents many important theatrical associations, including the Incorporated Society of Musicians, British Actors' Equity, the Variety Artists' Federation, the Concert Artists' Federation, the Musicians' Union, and the Association of Dance Band Leaders.

ENSA works in conjunction with the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institute for National Service Purposes. The N. A. A. F. I. has been in more or less active existence ever since 1917, when it grew out of the Army and Navy Canteen Board. Its headquarters are now in the Theater Royal, Drury Lane, which has been chosen because its vast stage permits the rehearsal of about 20 shows simultaneously.

Ambitious plans are held for the future, when Mr. Godfrey Tearle, famous English actor, hopes to present a series of full-length plays.

Sharp Earth Tremor Recorded in Montana

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—A sharp earth tremor was felt here at 11:38 p. m. Nov. 17 (1:38 a. m., Saturday, E. S. T.). The quake lasted no more than two seconds. There were no immediate reports of damage.

Film Shows King On Canadian Visit

OTTAWA (CP)—The progress of King George and Queen Elizabeth in their trip early last summer across Canada and back again and the spontaneous welcome they received everywhere is recorded in the Canadian Government film "The Royal Tour" which has been previewed here.

The film will be shown in most Canadian centers and proceeds will go to the Canadian Red Cross.

To keep the screening time within 1½ hours, reels had to be cut extensively but with the exception of one or two cities and a few towns, Their Majesties are shown in all the places they visited. The visit to the United States also is covered.

F. C. Badgley, Director of the Government Motion Picture Bureau, directed editing of the film and wrote the narrative which is spoken by Rupert Lucas of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

New Canal Locks Seen Making Engineering Jobs

NEW YORK (AP)—Jobs for a few thousand American engineers, mechanics and supervisors on the Panama Canal's third set of locks were foreseen Nov. 16 by Brig. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, Governor of the Canal Zone.

He said skilled labor on the Canal was required by law to be drafted from the United States, while unskilled labor could be recruited from Panamanians.

Improvements planned for the Zone include enlargement of France Field, the airport, and improvement of highways, particularly the Rio Hato Road, to which the United States has contributed $1,500,000.

General Ridley sailed for Panama aboard the Panama Railroad steamship Ancon after attending a meeting of the War Department's Budget Bureau.

Manual Provides Guide To Government Agencies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Government Manual came out today, telling the citizenry everything from "abolished agencies" to "zoological park." It is a 551-page volume, designed to "answer questions concerning the authority for, and the organization and procedure of, the Federal agencies and institutions."

Doctors' Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

nation of needs and local control of administration.

5. The extension of medical care for the indigent and the medically indigent with local determination of needs and local control of administration.

6. In the extension of medical services to all the people, the utmost utilization of qualified medical and hospital facilities already established.

7. The continued development of the private practice of medicine, subject to such changes as may be necessary to maintain the quality of medical services and to increase their availability.

8. Expansion of public health and medical services consistent with the American system of democracy.

Allotment of Funds

In elaborating the various points, the trustees suggested that the proposed federal health agency, with a secretary in the cabinet, or a commission including competent physicians, would be able to handle government health affairs "with far more efficiency."

Such an agency would see that funds are allotted to the states only after receiving proof of actual need, while the various communities would do their utmost to meet such need with local funds before turning to the Government for aid.

The trustees also urged that federal funds be utilized in caring for the needy sick in hospitals already established before launching a "vast" hospital building program.

They related that the medical profession has approved prepayment plans "to cover the costs of hospitalization and also prepayment plans on a cash-indemnity basis for meeting the costs of medical care."

Baltic Germans Return 'Home'

(Continued from Page 1)

000 Germans will be transplanted from the White Russian and Ukrainian areas of Eastern Poland.

Repatriation of about 115,000 Germans from the western Ukraine is reported to have already begun.

It is also reported that nearly 1,000,000 persons would be withdrawn from the German part of Poland to Russia, including Ukrainians, Ruthenians, White Russians, Russian Jews and Communists.

Whether the German policy of repatriating all of the 3,000,000 nationals living outside Reich borders, reported early last month, is to be carried out immediately is, as yet, unknown.

Leaving Turkey

In Ankara, Turkey, the German Embassy has reported that many of the 2,400 Germans resident in Turkey are applying for transportation home because failure of Turkey and Germany to renew trade agreements which expired last August resulted in a drying up of trade, leaving many Germans idle.

Meanwhile, there is no sign so far of negotiations with other Southeastern states for return of German nationals. In Rumania there are nearly 800,000 Germans; in Yugoslavia, 700,000; and in Hungary, more than 500,000.

Germans as always must find a so-called ideological justification for their action instead of merely stating that wartime necessity demands these measures as other nations would. This justification is supplied by Prof. Carl Schmidt, official jurist to the National Socialist Party, who in a brochure just published maintains that ideas must change with the times, that henceforth even our fundamental ideas of politics must be rejected.

New History Chapter

But the repatriation of Germans from the Baltic will require a new chapter of history from Reich historians who have always proudly pointed to the accomplishments of Germans in these regions.

Usually dealing only curtly with the fact that it was the Danes who laid foundations of the first Baltic cities and that the most prosperous times for the Baltic were the centuries when Estonia and Latvia partly belonged to the Swedish Empire, German chronologists have long written of the decisive influence that the Knights of the Teutonic Order, the Baltic Barons, German big business men and German landowners exerted in areas bordering the Baltic Sea.

It was a fact that German Barons enjoyed special social privileges which led after 1919 to revolutionary reaction and subsequent expropriation of their estates without compensation. Many members of these families returned to the Reich but others remained and established themselves in towns where private property was unrestricted. The result was that a great part of the industry of Latvia and Lithuania, the leading bank of Estonia, and the most important branches of wholesale industries in the three Baltic States were until now in German hands. In Kovno, Libau, Riga and Tallinn there was a flourishing German middle class with a far-going cultural autonomy with German schools and newspapers.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Moniuszko Opera in Basel

By Willi Reich

Basel, Switzerland

Of the operas of Stanislaw Moniuszko the only one generally known outside Poland is "Halka," and this has generally been considered the prototype of Polish national opera. Now the Stadttheater in Basel has given the first presentation in German of "Das Geisterschloss"; and it may be said at once that thereby the international opera repertory has been enriched by a work possessing interest and value.

Moniuszko was born near Minsk (Lithuania) in 1819; he received his musical education in Warsaw and Vienna; later he went to Vilna as music teacher and organist, and between 1858 and 1872, the year of his passing on in Warsaw, his work was that of director of opera and professor of music at the Conservatory. Of the 20 operas composed by Moniuszko, in addition to orchestral pieces, ballets, religious music, piano compositions, and over 400 songs, those most successful have been "Halka," composed in 1846, and "Das Geisterschloss," written in 1865. In comparison with "Halka," which is in heroic style and on tragic lines, "Das Geisterschloss" shows rather the lighter, happier aspects of Moniuszko's talent, although both works express the Polish national customs in song and dance, and the ardent Polish love of home.

* * *

The very simple action of the opera comprises four acts. The first depicts the return of two young nobles, Zbigniew and Stefan, from the war. They are welcomed to their estate in a festival by the peasants. To an elderly aunt who would like to carry them off at once, they give a determined refusal, since they have sworn to their friends and to each other that they will remain single and enjoy the freedom of bachelorhood. When they announce their decision to visit the Marshal, an old friend of their late father, the aunt is alarmed and earnestly warns the two lads not to undertake the journey, since the Marshal's manor house is said to be the abode of demons who carry on their evil work at night. However, the young men do not allow themselves to be dissuaded from their purpose by the terror pictured.

The second act is played in the great hall of the Marshal's manor. His two daughters, Hedwig and Hanna, are spinning in the company of friends, amusing themselves by pouring hot wax into water and conjecturing therefrom the professions of their future husbands. The aunt of the two young men appears, announcing that they are soon to make a visit, but she pictures them both as superstitious and timid, so that at first they find no very cordial welcome. In order to put their courage to the test, the two maidens plan, together with Damasy, a dandy in love with Hanna, to frighten the lads with ghostly apparitions at night.

* * *

The third act is laid in the anteroom of the chambers where the young men are to sleep. The girls secrete themselves behind two ancestral portraits, and Damasy crawls into the great clock. Stefan and Zbigniew, who have of course fallen in love with the two sisters, approach each other from their rooms, discoursing on their love and on early memories; the clock chimes a song of their childhood, and the maidens' voices, too charming for those of ghosts, are heard from the old portraits. Finally the lads' old servant finds Damasy concealed in the clock and uncovers the whole plot. In the carnival mood of the last act the pairs of lovers find one another, and the opera comes to a splendid finale in the Polish national dances, the Mazurka and Polonaise.

In the musical aspect of his composition Moniuszko shows himself to be influenced most strongly by the Italian and French opera music of his time; also, elements of the German Romantic opera—Weber and Lortzing—keep cropping out. However, the whole continues to retain an original, personal note through the strong influence of the Polish folk music. The high point of the work musically, aside from the wonderfully built up ensembles, is the grand tenor aria in the third act, in which, with the stirring accompaniment of the chiming clock, expression is given to Stefan's childhood recollections and his growing love. At the Basel première the audience demanded four repetitions of this aria, which in its noble melancholy is one of the most beautiful and gripping pieces of Polish music.

The presentation of the "Geisterschloss" at Basel was exceptionally fine. Excellent work was done by Gottfried Becker as director and Egon Neudegg as stage manager. The singers deserving of particular mention are Desider Kovacs (the Marshal), Anette Brum (Hanna), Erika Frauscher (Hedwig), Rose Delmar (the aunt), Wilhelm Tisch (Zbigniew), and Bislaw Wosniak (Stefan). The last-named, himself a Pole, in his rendering of the great tenor aria—the encores of which were sung in Polish—seemed to express the sorrow experienced at present by his unfortunate nation.

Pause in the Cinema

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The present war looks like having an even profounder effect upon the British cinema than had the last. Whilst as yet Herr Hitler's moves in Poland were but a forecast of the imagination, English producers contemplated with the greatest cheerfulness closing down as soon as hostilities should begin. Inquiries at the headquarters of the various producing companies round London met with the most eager and categorical assurances that film making would become impossible once war was declared. Tentative references to the fact that pictures continued to be produced in England all through the World War—do you remember "Bootle's Baby" and "Brother Officers" and "The Prisoner of Zenda"?—threw executives into a momentary depression, from which they quickly recovered, with the hearty assertion that such a thing could never happen again. War this time would absolutely smash the British cinema industry.

As a matter of fact, they have turned out nearly right, but not quite in the way they seemed to anticipate. There have in the first six weeks of the war been no bombs over London. Cinemas throughout the country have reopened, and are anxiously searching for fresh films. There has been no wholesale calling to the colors of either technicians or actors. Yet the studios are idle.

This is, of course, considered the fault of the Government, and more particularly of the Quota Act. Everything that has gone wrong in the British film trade during the last 10 years has been blamed on this Act. It has been radically amended several times, but it still gives no satisfaction. British producers are blandly convinced that the reason their industry does not prosper lies neither in them nor in their stars, but in the deficiencies of the Quota Act.

That, at least, was the position up to a few weeks ago. So long as the Act remained on the statute book, no denunciation of it could be too strong. But at the beginning of hostilities a whisper went round that this Act, which declares that every cinema program shown in the British Isles must contain a certain proportion of English films, was going to be scrapped. Did the British film industry unitedly utter a paean of joy? Did it send the Government a letter of hearty thanks? On the contrary, it redoubled its lamentations, insisted that the Quota Act was the one thing that kept it from total ruin, organized deputations and appeals, and, until the result of these is known—which does not seem likely for some time—has withdrawn into almost complete inactivity. For the time being, the shutters are up; but before long they will no doubt be taken down with a great clatter, and production will start once again.

Meanwhile, British cinemas are having to carry on with the more recent of fairly old pictures. The double-feature program, which for years has been the subject of much discussion, since it is said that it destroyed the market for short films, has in most places been quietly abandoned. Cinemas that used to give entertainments lasting three and a half hours now muster only enough films to last for two hours. The average program today consists of one feature film, a newsreel, and a Disney cartoon. A public nurtured on Gargantuan feasts finds this very short commons, and many cinemas are nearly empty.

Comédie-Française Reopens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

After four or five weeks of complete blackout the Comédie-Française decided to light its footlights again. The first performance was a matinée poétique at which the feminine members of the company and as many of the male members as the army could spare recited poems chosen from the French masterpieces.

No better comment could be given than these words taken from the introductory remarks by M. Gérard Bauer. "You know well," he said, "that what you come here to seek is not amusement, hardly oblivion: it is a lesson of dignity and first and foremost, perhaps, a feeling of permanency." He quoted Goethe as saying, "The masterpiece of man is to last." Indeed passages from the works of Ronsard, Molière, Racine, Lamartine, Hugo, Musset, and Vignet, vividly presented at this first matinée, brought home the permanence of genius.

Encouraged by the hearty response of the public, the Comédie-Française decided to give each week a Sunday matinée and three evening performances—if one can call an evening performance one that starts at a quarter past six and ends about nine o'clock. The price of seats, considerably reduced, range from 5 francs to 30 francs.

The repertory for the first week included "Le Misanthrope," which shows how Molière's deep human qualities have withstood the passing of the most inhuman times. The second week's program comprises "Christine," by P. Géraldy, "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," "Le Nuit d'Octobre," "L'Avare," and "Les Deux Couverts," by Sacha Guitry.

Thus on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays one may now see, as evening darkens in the Place du Théâtre-Française, an appreciative gathering of young and old, civilians and soldiers, disappear behind the darkened glass doors of the house of Molière. Each member of the audience with his admission ticket is handed a small note which gives instruction as to what to do in case of air raid. Inside, in accordance with police requirements, the galleries are empty as a precaution. But the audience which fills the 700 available seats presents a peculiar homogeneity. One is conscious of a sense of earnestness which is shared. One feels the seriousness of these people who have hurried from their work in order to enjoy the comforting sense of imperishable values common to all.

The Prospects for Art

By Jan Gordon

London

What might be called "The Shape of Art to Come," for the immediate future in London at all events, is by now, I feel, being clarified. I am speaking of the immediate practical needs for keeping art and artists alive and in contact with the public, rather than attempting any prediction of what kind of art will be engendered by the contemporary tragedy, though that also, I feel, is not beyond forecast.

From the exhibiting point of view the future depends on the larger societies and the dealers. The former are still carrying on, existing on subscriptions and on the optimistic remembrance that in the last war picture sales, far from disappearing, increased rapidly after the first year. At the end they averaged about seven times the sales of the last pre-war exhibitions.

But present conditions are very different. Today, far more artists have lost their jobs as teachers, commissions are practically non-existent, and already many of the regular members, and unmeasured numbers of the outside exhibitors, have not the money to pay their subscriptions. I should say that about three unprofitable exhibitions would see most of the big societies down and out, for the time being at all events. This excepts the Royal Academy, which is so well funded as to be impregnable to anything but a national catastrophe.

* * *

With the dealers, to whom we must be grateful for almost all the brilliant one-man shows in recent years, the question of continuance is even more problematic. Huge rents and rates, and a complete ignorance of what damage even the vibration of heavy bombs will do to glass roofs, make one wonder whether six months hence even those valiant dealers who are now carrying on will be still in business. Since almost all contemporary experimental art depends on the dealers for contact with the public the disappearance of the dealers' exhibitions would be serious indeed.

Yet in spite of the grave situation for the exhibition side of art, we cannot doubt that if really brilliant work is done in connection with the war some means will be found of showing it properly. On other sides, however, the crisis may eventually be used to ameliorate the position of art in Britain.

At present a few of the art schools are cautiously reopening a few of their classes; some of the provincial galleries are deciding, after all, to go on with loan and touring exhibitions; the petrol authorities have reconsidered their dictum that the transport of pictures was not work of national value; the Institute of Adult Education is planning another of its "Art for the People" shows, this time in London, at the City Literary Institute, and the projected exhibition of Contemporary British Art for the Red Cross at Burlington House has passed from the stage of rumor, though it has not quite reached that of official announcement.

* * *

A few enterprising young artists have induced merchants to order bright descriptive paintings for the bare and ugly boardings that are being used to protect large sheets of commercial plate glass. I believe that the Lyons Corner Houses were among the first thus to substitute art for actual window dressings. But this will be only a drop in the bucket. Most artists are unpractical and unenterprising and most merchants feel that the war has cost them enough already in loss of trade and would grudge having to pay extra for beautification.

But what the present stress has brought to a head is the realization that artists are still, as a social group, disorganized. They badly need some authoritative center which can become a bond of unity without any reference to what may be called the aesthetic politics of the craft. Attempts have previously been made to organize such a center but so far without success. In a way the artist has had too soft a time and has enjoyed a sort of privileged outlawry for which, at moments like these, he must pay. Possibly the new Central Art Institute, launched by Sir Kenneth Clark, and the National Register, with, at present, offices at the National Gallery, may be able to effect what former organizations have been unable to do.

But perhaps most important of all is Mr. A. P. Herbert's letter in The Times insisting on the need for a Ministry of Arts to give the arts a definite standing in British social and political life. Although artists do definitely belong to the more intelligent levels of the community, in practice they are often treated almost as clowns and the undesired. Questions of art in the Government are left to hang between the Board of Works and the Education Department.

Present conditions have, however, brought the question strongly to the front and some progress may be expected.

Busy Orchestral Days

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Visiting Carnegie Hall for the second time this season, on the evening of Nov. 7, the Philadelphia Orchestra, with Eugene Ormandy as conductor, afforded the oboe one of its rare opportunities to figure as a solo instrument. The player was Marcel Tabuteau of the orchestra and the work selected a quartet in F by Mozart for oboe and strings (K.370) as revised by Leopold Stokowski. The revision, in which the three stringed instruments are increased to a small orchestra, was made for Mr. Tabuteau in 1920, but it seems not to have been heard previously in New York. This quasi-novelty shared the program with two symphonies, Beethoven's First and Brahms' Second.

All three movements of the Mozart piece are delightful, the deeply felt Adagio even more than that, and to them Mr. Tabuteau devoted without stint his extraordinary art. Tone and technic he possesses in perfection, and to these basic elements he added in this performance the finest and most fastidious taste. Excellent also was the orchestral contribution. Of the symphonies Beethoven's went particularly well, displaying to advantage the qualities of both the orchestra and its conductor.

The Philharmonic - Symphony Society has had some busy days. The concerts of the ninth and tenth were given over entirely to Schubert. Those of the eleventh and twelfth brought forward as soloist the saxophone player, Sigurd Rascher, who had not been heard in New York before and who had the special honor of being the first of his kind to appear as soloist at a regular Philharmonic-Symphony concert.

* * *

John Barbirolli showed excellent judgment in the make-up of his Schubert program. It comprised five minuets and six trios for strings as the introductory number, next the early B flat Symphony, No. 2, and finally the great C major Symphony. Here was enough variety to placate those of us who dislike the one-composer program and enough of the unusual to appeal to those others who believe implicitly in the educational efficacy of such programs.

The 11 dances gave pleasure of course, and so did the Symphony in B flat. The practice of playing these lesser symphonies of Schubert should be encouraged. They all contain music that is worth hearing. The one in question is agreeable throughout and at times unmistakably Schubertian, though the influence of Mozart and of Beethoven is strong and there are even clear reminders of Weber and of Rossini. Both the dance group and this symphony were played capitally.

As for the great C major, Mr. Barbirolli obviously threw himself heart and soul into his task and there could be no doubt about the care with which the performance had been prepared. The results were exceedingly stirring, but here the matter of one's conception of the work obtrudes itself, and Mr. Barbirolli's, with its rallentandos and accelerandos, is by no means mine. Here is a symphony for a conductorless orchestra if ever there was one! Or at any rate for a conducting automaton—say, a giant metronome.

Mr. Rascher's emergence caused less commotion than might have been the case were not New York the city of Broadway. However, Mr. Rascher proved himself a real virtuoso of the saxophone, able, in particular, to play extremely high, though he couldn't quite persuade one that Debussy's Rhapsody for orchestra and saxophone and Ibert's Chamber Concertino for saxophone and orchestra (neither of which had been heard in New York) are important additions to our musical acquaintance. On both occasions the "Academic Festival" Overture of Brahms and Schumann's Second Symphony (an especially commendable performance) were also on the program, and the concert of the eleventh, falling on Armistice Day, had as prelude Debussy's "Berceuse héroïque."

* * *

Sergei Rachmaninoff, playing at the top of his form, roused a capacity audience in Carnegie Hall to tremendous enthusiasm on the afternoon of the eleventh. Beethoven's Sonata op. 111 was the central number of his program. Unfortunately the same afternoon brought to the Town Hall a song recital by Elisabeth Schumann, thus forcing a divided allegiance on all who wanted to hear both. Mme. Schumann, selecting her list from just two composers, Schubert and Richard Strauss, gave uncommon satisfaction to discerning listeners thanks to the skill and polish of her art and her fine interpretative sense.

On the following afternoon, in the same hall, Rose Pauly gave her first local song recital. Naturally there was curiosity as to how Mme. Pauly, who had been associated here principally with the strenuosities of the Strauss Elektra, would go through the very different ordeal of a recital. That she did so successfully was largely due to the warmth of feeling which she brings to her work and her earnest effort to penetrate and express the meaning of each song she elects to sing. On this occasion she was especially effective in the "Maja Dolorosa" of Granados and in a plaintive Macedonian folk song. Incidentally, she employed six languages in the course of this recital—using, in addition to Spanish and Macedonian, Italian, German, Czech, and Slovak.

The Westminster Choir will appear with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor, in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and the rarely performed "Choral Fantasie," Dec. 2; with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Sergei Rachmaninoff, conducting, in Rachmaninoff's "Bell" Symphony, Dec. 8, 9, and (in Carnegie Hall) 10, and with the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, presenting the world première of Bernard Herrmann's new cantata, "Moby Dick," April 11, 12, and 14.

St. Louis Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

At least one item on the opening program of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra had been included in observance of the sixtieth anniversary of the orchestra—a new work by Darius Milhaud. But since the score did not arrive from Paris, it was necessary to rearrange the first program (Nov. 3-4) and substitute as the opening number the "Roman Carnival" Overture by Hector Berlioz. Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the orchestra, has frequently performed the work here, and on this occasion, as on others, the music was brilliantly played.

Mr. Golschmann designedly selected Brahms' First Symphony as the second work on this program, for it is approximately the same age as our orchestra; to be exact, the symphony is 63 years old. Mr. Golschmann gave an impressive reading of the work, at once broad and lyrical.

It is not Mr. Golschmann's custom to present two symphonies on one program, but on this occasion, so important to St. Louis, he concluded the concert with the Second Symphony of Sibelius. Mr. Golschmann strongly dramatized this work. Thus ended a program of heroic and joyous implications.

Gate Revue, Second Edition

By Harold Hobson

London

The theatrical situation in Great Britain is still full of uncertainty. The ban on the opening of West End cinemas after six in the evening has een partially raised in response to agitated managerial declarations that enforced shutting down at sunset meant nothing less than ruin. Encouraged by this Government concession, central London garages which ceased operation at the outbreak of war have hopefully reopened.

But still the vast majority of theaters remain obstinately shut. Their doors are boarded up. Old posters peel forlornly from their walls. Their press agents know nothing of their future plans. The promised outburst of gaiety which was to explode upon the metropolis when the Government removed its specific restrictions upon the drama is indefinitely delayed. The Aldwych, forecasting a farce directed by Leslie Henson, timidly invites the public to suggest the hour at which evening performances should begin. So far, that is the only hint of forthcoming activity we have received.

* * *

But there are, happily, a few theaters open. On the whole, their experience has been cheering. Mr. Priestley's "Music at Night," at the Westminster, is drawing audiences at least as large as so experimental a play probably would have attracted in peace times, and is in fact paying better than some much better pieces by the same author have done in the recent past. The vast Palladium is packed three times a day by a broad, roistering, patriotic medley called "The Little Dog Laughed." Miss Lilian Braithwaite is appearing at the Criterion in "Tony Draws a Horse," which has passed its two-hundredth performance, and the Ambassadors is presenting at normal hours of performance its successful satirical entertainment, "The Gate Theater Revue."

It was shown in the last war that there is a great theatrical public for musical comedies and revues in times of national peril. "The Bing Boys Are Here," with its swellingly sentimental ditties. "And the great big world keeps turning" and "If you were the only girl in the world," admirably calling to be sung in a rich, full-throated chorus, was the typical success of that long-ago, and now wonderfully contemporary, period. "The Gate Theater Revue" is not an entertainment of that whole-heartedly popular type. Its authors, Miss Diana Morgan and Mr. Robert MacDermott, are far too clever to talk in the idiom of the man in the street.

* * *

Nevertheless, it does not, in this its second edition, eschew sentiment, though, in concession to its sophisticated origin, this sentiment is sometimes used to silver over an oddly ribald subject, as in the song, "There's Been a Slump," which Mr. Walter Crisham, in battered trilby hat and ragged raincoat, presents with sordid pathos. At other times, however, the sentiment is quite straightforward.

The songs of Miss Coral Lynne—expressing a typist's yearning for a film star, or declaring that her heart is marching with the troops—are unadulteratedly romantic. But even so they do not herald the return of the "Bing Boys." They are tenuous things, calling for the accompaniment of a single string instead of an outsize orchestra. Miss Lynne's voice, indeed, is not dissimilar to Loudon Dodd's in "The Wrecker," whose upper register, it will be remembered, was rather "to be regarded as a higher power of silence." In a big theater Miss Lynne would probably be inaudible, but in a small house like the Ambassadors, her slight and charming voice, ascending further and further, like the note of a violin, till it becomes merged into silence on the still air, whilst the piano quietly sobs its grief high up in the treble, is remarkably touching.

SONGS
by Beatrice Clifford

Resurrection	50c
Thou Knowest Best	40c
The Comforter	40c
Four Sacred Songs	75c

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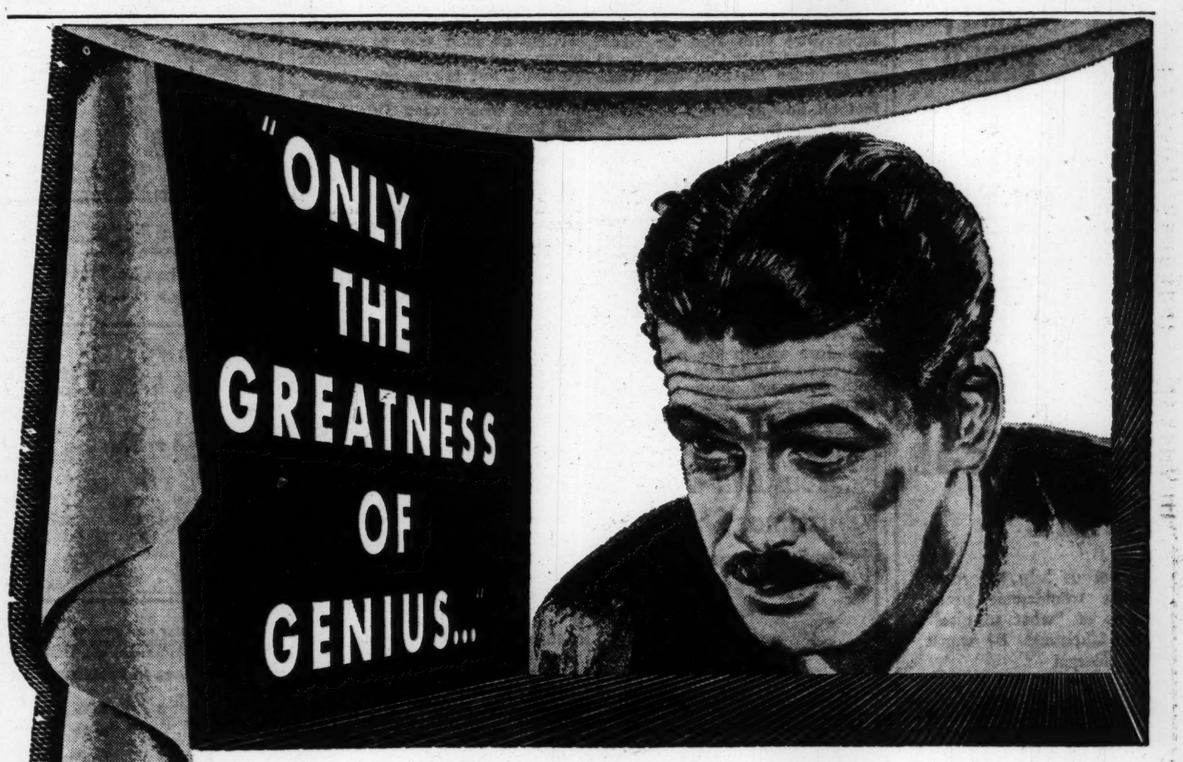

One picture—and all of this: the deft directorial genius of the man who made "Dark Victory" and "The Old Maid", EDMUND GOULDING; the warm charm of the creator of "Lost Horizon" and "Goodbye, Mr. Chips", JAMES HILTON; and towering above all, the magnificent artistry of the man whose gallery of screen portraits will live forever in the memory of the world...

PAUL MUNI

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Presented by WARNER BROS. *with*
JANE BRYAN
in her first great role...and really great!
FLORA ROBSON
Raymond Severn • Una O'Connor
Directed by EDMUND GOULDING
Screen Play by James Hilton and Milton Krims • From the Novel by James Hilton • Music by Max Steiner
A Warner Bros. First National Picture

"We Are Not Alone"
JAMES HILTON'S BEST-SELLING MASTERPIECE

(Advertisement from Warner Bros.' Studios, Burbank, California)

San Francisco Preparing for Its Annual 'Big Game' of the Gridiron Season

'Traditional' Contests Draw Despite the Record

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—This city is preparing to go slightly, but certainly, daffy—over a football game Nov. 25. Heralded as "the City that knows how," San Francisco's ability to put on a fiesta that is long remembered is historic. This time the occasion is the annual "big game" between Stanford and the University of California.

Just why, for reason some folks, should two teams in a close race for last place in the Pacific Coast Conference rating be so worked up over the game that will probably put one or the other at the bottom of the heap? And furthermore, why should an area of some 1,000,000 inhabitants even so much as bat an eye over two teams that have been definitely the poorest the region has seen in many a season?

There is only one answer. "Tradition!"

Spectacle

Many a year the Harvards and the Yales have been far from on top, but somehow the old grads and the undergrads always manage to make the annual game the biggest spectacle of the season. It is the same thing out here.

The Stanford-Cal game has been an annual affair since 1892, with the exception of the war period. Stanford has won 20 and Cal 16. They have tied 8. Composite scores show Stanford with 456 points, but California topping that at 465. Largest score was 42-0 in Cal's favor in 1921. In 1931 Stanford nearly got even with a 41-0 win.

California has won the last three years—squeaking through last season only 6-0. This year with both teams on the losing end of the Conference the game should be quite evenly fought.

Sports Luncheon

At a tremendous special Sports Luncheon put on at the San Francisco Advertising Club by Tidewater-Associated Oil Company—which organization furnishes the time clocks and game announcing systems out here—both Cal and Stanford Coaches—"Stub" Allison and "Tiny" Thornhill, were put on the spot for Big Game predictions.

"Tiny" said nothing in a humorous way that indicated the Stanfords were practicing up outside the City Gates with some razzle-dazzle scoring plays designed to completely baffle California.

"Stub"—whose boys have been particularly vulnerable to passes this year—allowed as how while they'd like to use large butterfly nets to stop the long Stanford pass attack, he guessed "we'd better use depth bombs first."

Now there you have the weighty words of both the strategists behind the Big Game. Each would rather win this game than any other during the season. Instead of an uneven affair as when one or the other has been particularly superior, this 1939 Big Game—which will be broadcast nationwide for all Cal and Stanford Grads to hear—is going to be an evenly matched, hard-fought struggle.

On the Limb

As to the press box dope—we will put our faith in the Stanford passing attack against the California ground power. Having seen both teams in action on alternate Saturdays all season, the Stanfords seem to have a slight edge. So out we go on the limb again.

* * *

Anyone who saw that Washington-California game in which the Huskies chased the Bears up a tree 13-6, wonders how the Huskies have managed to lose so often this year. It would begin to look as though Southern California had better not take the Huskies too lightly in preparation for their game Dec. 2, although it seems impossible for SC to drop a game this year. SC remembers it thought so last year, when the Huskies caught them up in Seattle.

* * *

NOTES: At the San Francisco Ad Club-Tidewater football lunch there was more than 150 years of coaching experience gathered at one table and over one-half of it in two men:

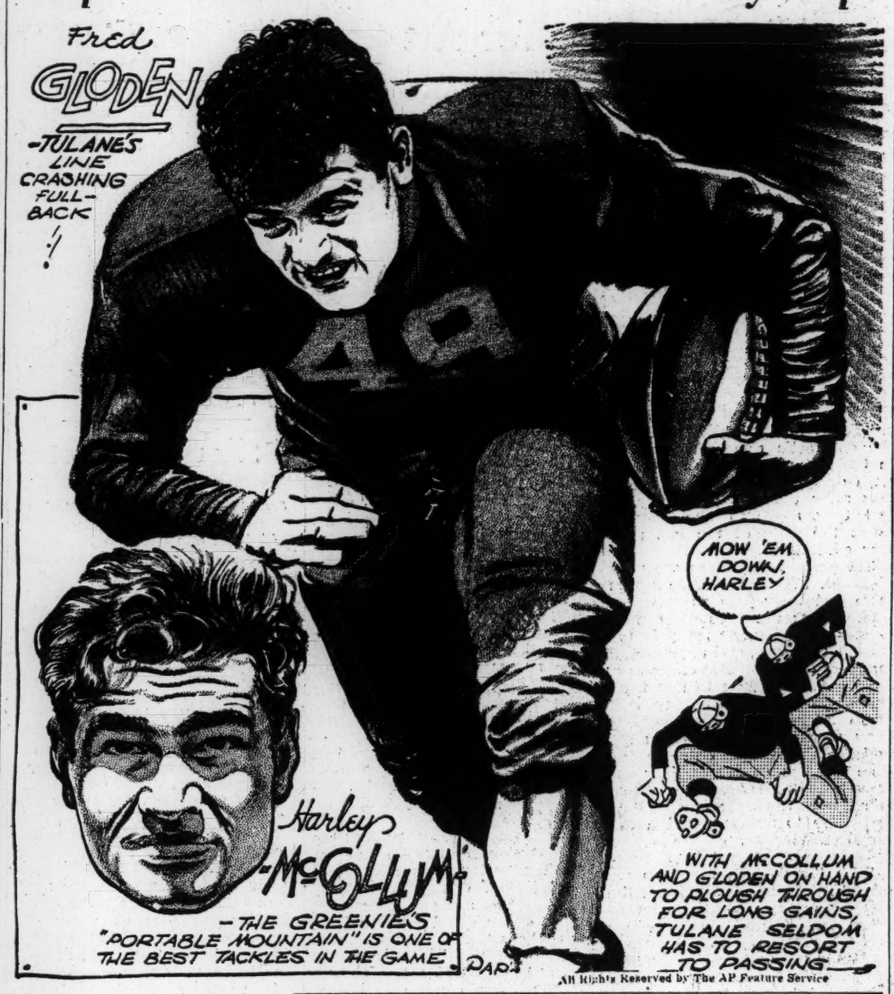
Glenn "Pop" Warner, now supervising with Dud De Groot at San Jose State College with 45 years under his belt, and Amos Alonzo Stagg, grand old man of football, now at College of Pacific, with 50 years on the bench.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that San Jose State, undefeated and untied at this writing after 10 games, has scored 260 points to its opponents 22 and leads the nation in scoring percentages. Compare this to the unfortunate University of Chicago squad that has scored 12 points to 262 against it.

In this case the San Francisco Bay area stretches itself to include San Jose within its bailiwick—just to be able to cling to a team with some top national ranking; we've got to this season!

Royal Arch Gunnison

Tops at Tulane —By Pap'


Fred GLODEN
-TULANE'S LINE CRASHING FULL-BACK
NOW 'EM DOWN, HARLEY
Harley McCOLLUM
-THE GREENIES "PORTABLE MOUNTAIN" IS ONE OF THE BEST TACKLES IN THE GAME
WITH McCOLLUM AND GLODEN ON HAND TO PLOUGH THROUGH FOR LONG GAINS, TULANE SELDOM HAS TO RESORT TO PASSING
PAP
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Armed with photographs and affidavits, Horace Reneger arrived to launch a campaign for an All-America tackle berth for Harley Ray McCollum, a 23-year-old Stillwell, Okla., farm boy who plays a lot of football for Tulane.

McCollum stands 6ft. 5in. and weighs 235 pounds. He is fast enough to lead the interference and is the keystone of the Greenies' powerhouse attack.

The photographs, purporting to bolster McCollum's claim to all-star honors, show the huge tackle clearing the way for Tulane ball-carriers on their way to decisive scores over Clemson, Auburn, Fordham, and Mississippi.

Statements credited to coaches of teams which faced Tulane this fall teem with lavish praise for McCollum. You realize that coaches like Jack Meagher, of Auburn; Jess Neeley, of Clemson; Harry Mehre, of Mississippi; and Ray Wolf, of North Carolina, are men who know their football, so their generous evaluation of McCollum's ability as a football player must have foundation.

Practically every touchdown scored by Tulane this fall has been made possible through McCollum's offensive play and his defensive work has held opponents trying his position to a net yardage of something less than a first down.

Besides opening gaps on his own side of the line, he pulls out and runs interference for thrusts at the left side. With amazing speed, this portable mountain hits the linebacker and has cleared the path for most of the gains by Bob Kellogg, Buddy Banker or Fred Gloden.

With all the imposing evidence to bolster his claims, Mr. Reneger is going to feel frightfully dejected if the experts fail to nominate McCollum for an All-American tackle berth with anything short of a unanimous vote. —Pap'

Boston Teams Early Favorites at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18 (AP)—Victories in the first day's play established two Boston teams as early favorites today to win the Northeastern United States women's field hockey tournament.

The Boston Varsity downed the Long Island Varsity 4-1 yesterday after being held scoreless during the first half, and the Boston Reserves conquered the Long Island Reserves 6-1. The tournament ends Sunday.

Other scores yesterday:

Albany 3, Stuyvesant Reserves, Greenwich, Conn. 1.

New York Reserves 3, Worcester, Mass., 1.

Stuyvesant Varsity 5, New York Varsity 0.

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Chicago	3	2	0	6	11	16
Toronto	2	0	1	5	7	1
Detroit	2	1	1	5	9	7
Canadiens	2	0	1	5	13	5
Boston	1	2	1	4	7	11
Rangers	0	2	2	2	4	6
Americans	0	3	0	0	3	8

Coming Games

Tonight—Rangers at Americans Detroit at Toronto.

Tomorrow—Boston Bruins at Chicago; Toronto at Detroit; Canadiens at Rangers.

Games Next Week

Tuesday—Canadiens at Boston Bruins.

Thursday—Rangers at Canadiens; Americans at Detroit.

Saturday—Detroit at Canadiens; Americans at Toronto.

Sunday — Rangers at Boston Bruins; Toronto at Americans; Chicago at Detroit.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

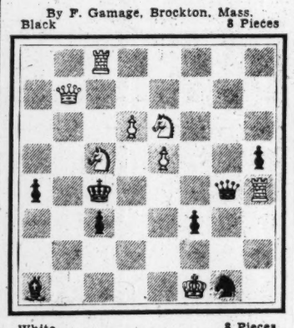
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 18, 1939

Problem No. 2193

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.

Black 8 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

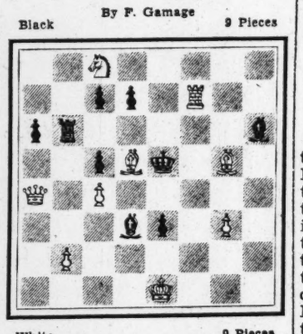
White to play and mate in two

(Honor problem, Chess Review, July-August, 1939)

Problem No. 2194

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Honorable mention, Tijdschrift v. d. Nederlands Schaakbund, 1903)

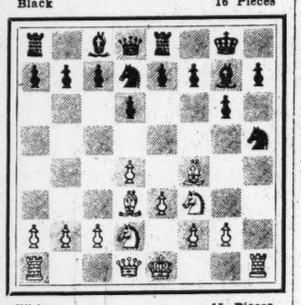
Solutions to Problems

No. 2191.	Q-B2	
No. 2192. 1.	B-KR5	K-B4
2.	Q-Kt7	
1.	——	K-Q4
2.	Q-QKt6	
1.	——	Kt-B6
2.	Q-B5	
1.	——	Kt-Kt3
2.	B-Kt4	
1.	——	Kt-B4
2.	Q-Rch	
1.	——	others
2.	Q-Q4ch	

End-Game No. 485. White wins: 1 PxKt, BxP; 2 KtxB, RxQ; 3 KRxR, PxKt; 4 P-B5. R-Kt; 5 QR-Kt, and 6 B-R5 mate.

End-Game No. 486

Black 16 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and win

(Marshall-Burn, Ostend, 1907. A pleasing Marshall combination.)

Alekhine-Capa Match On Again

Latest reports from Buenos Aires indicate that Alekhine and Capablanca will meet this coming spring. Alekhine, holding out for the same conditions under which he wrested the title from Capablanca in Buenos Aires in 1927, namely all expenses for both plus a purse of $10,000, apparently has succeeded in convincing the South American backers to do this, even providing a purse of $10,000 at the old gold rate.

Y. M. C. A.'s Chess Centers

All over the country the Y is a good place to find a chess opponent. Many Y's have chess clubs, and in the smaller cities these clubs are often the only ones. Recently the Albany Chess Club and and the Schenectady Chess Club met in a return match at the Schenectady Y. M. C. A. And in New York City, the West Side Y. M. C. A. has a strong chess club, and is at present the scene of the weekly rounds of the individual championship of the Interborough High School Chess League. There are, of course, many other Y's with considerable chess activity, but these two come to mind because of recent or present serious play.

This game, from the Belgium-Holland match played at the end of last April in Brussels, shows how the Belgian expert defeated his Dutch opponent in slashing style. Soultanbeief, at board three, was the only Belgian to have a plus score in the two games played by each contestant.

Queen's Indian Defense

Soultanbeief White	Davidson Black	Soultanbeief White	Davidson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 P-KKt3	Q-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 P-B4	P-QKt4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QKt3	19 P-KK14	BxKt
4 P-K4	B-Kt2	20 PxB	Q-B2
5 B-Q3	B-Kt5	21 P-Kt5	BPxP
6 Q-K2	P-B4	22 B-B2	P-KR4
7 P-Q5	P-Q3	23 P-B5	PxP
8 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 PxP	P-Q4
9 Kt-B3	P-KR3	25 R-K3	P-Q5
10 B-Q2	Castles	26 P-Kt6	Q-Q2
11 PxKP	PxP	27 RxKt	KtxR
12 CastlesQR	P-QR3	28 QxRP	B-Q4
13 P-KR3	Kt-K	29 Q-R7ch	K-B
14 P-KR4	Q-B3	30 P-B6	B-Kt
15 R-R3	Kt-K4	31 Q-R8	Resigns
16 KtxKt	QxKt		

Here is one of Flohr's straightforward victories in the Bournemouth tournament:

King's Indian Defense

Abrahams White	Flohr Black	Abrahams White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-KKt5	Kt-KB4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	15 KR-Q	P-KR3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 Kt-R3	Kt-Q4
4 B-KB4	B-Kt2	17 KtxKt	BxKt
5 P-K3	Castles	18 B-R6	Q-R5
6 Kt-B3	P-QB4	19 Kt-B4	BxB
7 B-K5	QPxBP	20 QxB	QR-Q
8 BxQBP	Kt-B3	21 KtxB	RxKt
9 Castles	PxP	22 Q-B7	KtxQP
10 PxP	P-Kt3	23 QxQRP	KR-Q
11 Q-K2	B-QKt2	24 KR-K	Kt-B6ch
12 P-QR3	P-K3	25 PxKt	R-KKt4ch
13 QR-QB	Kt-K2	Resigns	

Around the Hub

Verdun vs. Olympics

The Verdun Bulldogs, who meet the Boston Olympics in a two-game Provincial Hockey League series tonight and tomorrow afternoon at the Boston Arena, are a new team in the league this year, and although they have not won a game they give promise of being up with the leaders before long. Their coach is Archie Wilcox, the former Bruins defense standout, who in the two seasons the league has operated has piloted two winners—Sherbrooke and Valleyfield. Each game the Buldogs have lost this fall has been by the margin of just one goal.

* * *

Football approaches its finish this next week end. Harvard entertains its traditional rival Yale at the Harvard Stadium and Boston College will be host to Kansas State at Fenway Park. After these two games there remains only the annual clash between Holy Cross and Boston College at Fenway Park to wind up the season.

* * *

The Bruins are much better prepared for the clash against the Black Hawks at Chicago tomorrow night by virtue of that three-all tie with Canadiens Thursday night. The locals required overtime to edge the Hawks 3-1 in Boston last Tuesday; but with Earl Seibert out of the Chicago line-up, the Bruins have a better chance to climb toward the top.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 17

East

West Virginia Wesleyan 14, Salem 7.

Concord (W. Va.) State 13, New River 12.

South

Rollins 46, Tampa 0.

Chattanooga 12, Center 2.

King 20, Lenoir-Rhyne 14.

Birmingham-Southern 13, Spring Hill 6.

Louisiana Normal 19, Ouachita 0.

Tennessee Tech 33, Union Univ. (Tenn.) 12.

Maryville 20, Cumberland 0.

Middle Tennessee Teachers 14, Troy (Ala.) Teachers 7.

Muskingum 26, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.

Appalachian Teachers 59, South Georgia Teachers 0.

Hiwassee 40, Jacksonville (Ala.) Teachers 6.

Roanoke 12, Catawba 7.

Tennessee Wesleyan 25, Middle Georgia Teachers 0.

Midwest

Maryville (Mo.) Teachers 12, Warrensburg Teachers 0.

Central (Ia.) 28, Parsons 13.

Iowa Wesleyan 12, Simpson 0.

Franklin 19, Evansville 14.

Dubuque 15, Penn (Ia.) 7.

Ottawa 17, Baker 0.

Pittsburg (Kans.) Teachers 48, Southwestern (Kan.) 12.

College of Emporia 18, Bethany 0.

Cornell (Iowa) 20, Carleton 6.

Oklahoma Military 20, Chillicothe Business 0.

Midland 14, Doane 0.

Peru (Neb.) Teachers 32, Nebraska Wesleyan 0.

Graceland 25, Wentworth 14.

Southwest

Arkansas A. and M. 26, Northwest Mississippi Jr. 6.

Arkansas 14, Southern Methodist 0.

Southwestern (Tex.) 12, Daniel Baker 0.

East Central (Okla.) Teachers 33, Central (Okla.) Teachers 13.

Southeastern (Okla.) Teachers 33, Northeastern Teachers 0.

Eastern New Mexico 16, Southwestern (Okla.) Teachers 12.

Emporia (Kans.) Teachers 7, Oklahoma City 0.

Hardin-Simmons 28, New Mexico Aggies 13.

Southwest Texas Teachers (San Marcos) 0, Sam Houston Teachers 0, tie.

Far West

San Jose State 10, Loyola (Los Angeles) 0

Fresno State 27, Whittier 13.

Greeley Teachers 0, Santa Barbara State 19.

National Pro Indoor Baseball League

Result Nov. 17

At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 16, Boston 3.

House Football

Result Nov. 17

Timothy Dwight (Yale) 19, Winthrop House (Harvard) 7.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Soccer Becomes Soccer

LONDON—In England, Soccer isn't Soccer any more. Impact of war has knocked all the money out of the game. Except just enough to pay the professional footballers thirty shillings a match and to cover—we hope—the bare minimum running expenses of the English League clubs. But the show goes on, notwithstanding. And every Saturday afternoon the Soccer-watching public all over the country gets its entertainment.

In short, the professional Soccer community, which normally makes its living out of the sport, shows how amateur it is at heart by continuing with the sport when there is no longer a living in it and when the main reason for providing Soccer is the desire to give relaxation and amusement to the masses at a trying time when these things are particularly appreciated.

Public Safety

The reason why so little money is available to players and officials is that Government restrictions (imposed in the interests of public safety, the police and the transportation authorities) have been placed upon the number of spectators who may be admitted to watch football in the "evacuated" areas. In such urban localities, normally the centers productive of the big crowds for football games, no Soccer audience may exceed 15,000 in these days, and the police allow crowds to reach that size—evenly distributed in the stands and on the terraces—only at the 16 grounds listed by the Football Association as being capable of holding 60,000 or more. For matches on these grounds tickets have to be issued in advance of the game. In all other cases the limit is 8,000 or half the spectator-holding capacity of the arena, whichever is less.

In "receiving" areas, to which people have gone from the bigger towns for greater safety in the event of air-raids, and in "neutral" areas, where the population has been neither increased nor diminished by the national evacuation scheme, no limit for Soccer crowds is fixed, but notification of proposed games has to be given to the police, and the local Chief Constable may, for special reasons, impose a limit, insist upon advance booking, or even prohibit play. In these areas, big Soccer crowds are not the general rule, anyway.

Taking an estimated attendance of 3,000 spectators at the rate of one shilling each for the 43 games each Saturday in the regional wartime competitions substituted for the ordinary tournaments in the four divisions of the English League, we may infer, I suppose, an average yield of £150 per game to be split up between the two clubs concerned on a fifty-fifty basis after deduction has been made for paying Entertainment Tax to the Government, fees to players, referee and linemen, remuneration to ground-staff, traveling expenses, police charges, and bills for printing and advertising.

Nobody's Business

By the time the said deduction has been made, the average share-out is hardly likely to look like big business. In fact it is more likely to look like nobody's business, since most professional Soccer clubs are in financial difficulties, or working on overdrafts guaranteed by their directors, at the best of times.

It may be that you regard the celebrated Arsenal Club, of London, as a financially successful enterprise in Soccer. So it is. But if you study its working accounts for last season, when it did not fare very well in the League championships, you will see that its profit was only £666. Gate receipts in 1938-39 fell by nearly £12,000, the working profit was £5,000 down on that of the previous winter, and the overdraft went up from £10,730 to £22,960. This state of affairs indicated the sort of fluctuations that represent only one of the problems spelling constant anxiety for Soccer concerns operating on a less spectacular scale. This season, by the way, the Arsenal's ground is given over to national service and the team plays its "home" games on the near-by ground of Tottenham Hotspur at White Hart Lane.

At the present moment, the manager of the Arsenal—my old friend, George Allison, probably the best-paid figure on the managerial side of the game in normal times—is working fulltime for the club without receiving any salary at all. And such of the Arsenal's stars as are still available to play do so for the statutory 30 shillings a match (one match a week) instead of the ordinary £8 a week plus bonuses. They do their playing, moreover, in time off from other work. At least 14 of the 20 or so who can be called on are occupied with national service, nine being engaged on Air Raid Precautions, two being in the Police War Reserve, and three being employed in a munitions factory. Most other clubs are in very much the same boat.

Thus you can see that the wartime difference between a professional and an amateur in Soccer is little more than just a matter of 30 shillings a match. Though in at least one team (Queen's Park Rangers) it is decidedly less, because the £18 paid to 11 players and one reserve each Saturday is pooled among the 26 playing members on the Rangers' books, representing a weekly share-out of 13 shillings and 10 pence.

Soon after war broke out, the Football Association, governing body for the game in all its aspects, ruled that the contracts between players and their clubs were rendered inoperative under a clause relating to emergencies. This meant that all professionals found themselves suddenly without wages and many without prospect of either a game to play, playing-fee or a job.

Take the case of the world's most expensive Soccer star—Bryn Jones, a young Welsh "international" secured by the Arsenal from Wolverhampton Wanderers last season at a transfer fee of £14,000. Unable to find work in London, even in war-time services, and being unable, obviously, to live on the 30 shillings a week that would come to him for playing for the Arsenal, he has gone back to Wales, which is too far away from London to permit of the Arsenal's paying his traveling expenses for each game.

This doesn't mean, however, that Jones is out of Soccer. In these strange days, players, released from their clubs, are permitted to turn out for any side convenient to them that may secure their services on the 30 shillings a match basis, and this situation explains the scintillating appearance of certain smaller clubs in war-time games. Some have been so richly studded with stars that local supporters could hardly believe their eyes.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jimmy Wilson, former manager of Phillies, signed as coach of Cincinnati Reds for 1939.

Five Years Ago

Tom Ottey won I. C. 4-A cross-country title for second year in row, leading Michigan State to team championship.

Taximan Fan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—One of the country's most rabid football fans is a taxi driver named W. L. Triplett, who admits he can't afford his hobby.

For three years, ever since the Washington Redskins moved their National League franchise from Boston to the capital, he has been on the warpath with the team.

"I've missed one game," he said, "but I think I made up for that by not missing any practices."

That's loyalty, when you consider that the Redskins practice six days a week.

The game he missed was the encounter with the Green Bay Packers in Milwaukee. It was just too far for Triplett's finances at the time.

Each day Triplett's cab pulls up in front of the Redskins' hotel at 9:30 a. m. He loads it with football players, takes them to their practice field and later loads it up again and brings them back. For the round trip his charge is 60 cents.

All the time the players are practicing, Triplett not only watches—he works. He is a volunteer shoe-cleaner, and head-gear shiner.

On days when games are played in the rain, the devoted taxidriver shows up four hours before kick-off time and helps put mud cleats on the shoes.

When the team is not in Washington, Triplett follows his heroes to New York, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Some of his trips are in his cab, others are on the train—always at his own expense.

The taxi driver's loyalty was stretched almost to the breaking point two weeks ago. He had an argument with a new trainer and the best seat he could get for the game was in the rain. He also had to pay for it.

"That's all right," he said, "the boys are my friends and they didn't have anything to do with my rainy seat."

College Soccer

Results Nov. 17

Syracuse 4, Lehigh 0.
Yale 2, Princeton 1.
Wesleyan 2, Trinity 0.
Yale Jayvees 2, Princeton Jayvees 1.

College Cross-Country

Result Nov. 17

Williams 33, Wesleyan 34, Amherst 83.

College Basketball

Result Nov. 17

Anderson 47, Taylor University 39.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Around the Young Piano Pupil the Family Gathers in Music

Trios, Duets, Song—All Forms of Musical Comradeship Light Up Piano Lessons and Enrich Homelife

By Madelon Willman Jackson

"Omit no opportunity to play with others, in duos, trios, etc. It makes your playing fluent, spirited, and easy. Accompany a singer when you can. Sing frequently in choruses, especially in the middle parts. This makes you musical. —Robert Schumann (in his rule for young musicians).

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When parents complain because children cease to play piano after three or four years of lessons, I am convinced that the trouble lies in the fact that the children have never learned to get fun out of playing. The child who gets fun out of music is the one who plays for the marching at school, the hymns at Sunday School, the songs at his "Y" or summer camp.

"If we would have music survive we must teach young people how to have fun out of music, and encourage them to incorporate it in their social life."—Edgar B. Gordon.

With thoughtful planning any mother can provide opportunities in the home for incorporating music into a child's social life. She may start with the young beginner. The little child returning from his first lessons experiences a thrill from his ability to express beauty with his hands, and willingly plays for all who listen. His mother should keep alive this willingness to share his treasures.

When compositions become more difficult, a child should be protected from stumbling through them before they are ready. If his mother knows the names of pieces he has learned thoroughly, she can save him embarrassment by asking him to play some of these.

By always calling attention to the music from the outset, the accent is placed on the music, rather than the performer, and the child will never develop unpleasant habits of "showing off."

Finding The Right Time

Opportunities for performing will have to be worked out individually. One mother plans for family music fun Sunday evenings, just before Charlie McCarthy usurps the stage. In one home, where the mother herself plays, duets and music games take their place in the impromptu musicales. Another spends time during each week preparing a Sunday night recital for Daddy, who is home only week ends.

Appreciation and encouragement from the family help considerably. When a little boy learns to bat, kick a football, make an aeroplane, or earns an "A" in reading, he receives family commendation and applause. So, too, he should win attention and acclaim when he performs a piece admirably.

All parents encounter problems relative to public recitals and performances. Many doubt their benefits and even object to their children appearing in them. Unfortunately, a good many teachers fear that unless they themselves stage professional recitals, they will not secure or hold pupils. Consequently, they work and drill pupils long hours in preparations that not only tax a child's endurance but often rob him of all the fun of playing.

Ideal Type Of Recital

For most children, the ideal type of recital is the informal home gathering of parents and friends. Many teachers have monthly "parties" or "teas." The children look upon these parties as their responsibility, graciously offering musical selections as their contributions toward entertaining their guests. Later, they help serve the light refreshments.

Parents who object to exploiting their children in strenuous recitals should encourage teachers to give informal musicales oftener. They might show their approval by patronizing teachers whose recitals are really worthwhile.

Perhaps a teacher is limited in what she may do by a small home or studio. One of the nicest gifts I ever experienced came to me from the mother of two of my pupils. She gave their home for our spring recital. After the program, her small sons surprised us with punch and tiny cakes.

Other women might do well to copy this woman's loving hospitality. Not only does it help the teacher, but children in such a home are imbued with new responsibilities toward music through their mother's gracious interest.

There is a proper time and place for the large, imposing recital. When children have survived the early stages of instruction, and definitely attain proficiency, they need opportunities for testing their skills. Brilliant, talented children require the thrill of public performance for inspiration. Again, young men and women who choose music as their profession must achieve the ease, confidence and ability of the professional artist in playing before an audience. Indeed, such students must frequently present whole programs by themselves.

With Other Children

In addition to playing solos, every child needs the extra pleasure of performing with others. From the first there should be piano duets and trios. A family or neighborhood toy orchestra with the piano the main instrument is lots of fun. To play folk-tunes and marches as accompaniments for the rhythms of triangles or cymbals is excellent training. Such home practicing will later enable a youngster to come running home from school, exclaiming, "Miss Moore asked me to play for the marching today—and I did!" That same boy will probably be accompanying his glee club in high school later.

"What can be done when only one pianist is chosen for the orchestra. What chance has my daughter among so many?" asks one mother. Unfortunately this is true of most school orchestras, although two pianists are sometimes chosen. For this reason many children choose another instrument, at such a time.

Among the many orchestral instruments there are always some needed which can be easily played by musically trained children. With just a little help from the Supervisor, for instance, a child who plays piano can soon play the bass viol. If a child prefers singing to band or orchestral experiences, encourage him to join a glee club, choir, or chorus.

But Lessons Should Go On

Whether singing or new instruments are chosen, piano lessons should continue. Outside of actual piano technic, everything learned about reading, rhythm, notes, harmony, scales, and keys, can be transferred to choral or orchestral experiences. Through local Parent-Teacher Associations, mothers can keep informed about available musical opportunities. They should discuss these with children and persuade them to participate in new adventures, offered by the school.

"But what can you do if your child refuses to join these groups?" asks one woman. A neighbor of mine solved this problem by inviting smaller groups of children in to play and sing together. "John seemed shy and actually afraid of the larger orchestra," she explained. "Now he and some neighborhood boys have a small orchestra and practice here twice a week. Perhaps later, they will all join the school orchestra."

Playing accompaniments is stern and exacting discipline, but it brings a lot of fun with it. Accompanying for group singing, solos, violinists, or dancing often leads a child into such exciting events as a radio performance, playing for assembly, or attending state contests.

One young girl played happily for friends to dance, sing, or listen to old classics. One evening at a party, she was playing as usual, when a woman visitor asked to meet the young pianist. "You are just the person I have wanted to play for my classes in rhythmical dancing." An arrangement resulted which enabled that girl to help materially with her college finances.

"If my child is always playing for others, won't he be invited out just for his playing?" Strangely enough, the answer is "No." Children who enjoy playing for others, learn to love people. Loving others strips them of selfishness. Thinking constantly how to please others, what to play for listeners, develops in a child the kind of individuality which is always surrounded by friends. He is the center of attention, not because of what he does, but because he is loving, kindly, and gracious toward others.

Every child needs moments for playing alone at his instrument. The piano's eighty-eight keys will unlock for him harmonies only otherwise possible on an organ or in an orchestra. Through the medium of his piano, he may travel to many lands, visit many peoples, and become acquainted with the world's great masters and composers. Only as he plays good music for himself frequently, can he learn to love music and understand its message.

Playing for one's self stabilizes emotions, calms and rests, or strengthens and encourages. One who has learned to get such comforts from playing may journey far, yet never be lonely; may encounter trouble yet never be sorrowful; may achieve wealth and fame, yet never grow selfish.

Never Feels Himself A Wallflower

The child who finds satisfaction in playing an instrument, who is happy playing for a group of friends singing and dancing together, never feels himself a "wallflower" who needs to resort to less desirable forms of social activities in order to achieve happiness in human relations.

From Illustration by Charlotte Becker

Illustration from "Jan and the Wonderful Mouth Organ," a story laid in a Slovak village. By Le Claire Alger. Published by Harper.

Fifth of a series of six articles on "Piano Lessons Can Be Fun," written especially for parents of young people taking piano lessons. Elsewhere on the page is the list of books for it.

Mrs. Jackson Offers Us This Music Booklist For Article 5

At Christmastide, Rodgers: The Willis Music Co.
Famous American Tunes (duets), Kasschau: Schroeder & Gunther.
Great Songs Made Simple, Wolfe: G. Schirmer, Inc.
Hymn Melodies for Children to Play, Mellichamp: The Willis Music Co.
Modern Melodies, Hirschberg: Schroeder & Gunther, Inc.
Musical Travelogue, Thompson: Schroeder & Gunther, Inc.
My First Song Book, Richter: Theodore Presser Co.
Our First Trio Book, Kinscella: G. Schirmer, Inc.
Scenes from Childhood, Schumann: G. Schirmer, Inc.
Scenes from Childhood, Tchaikowsky: G. Schirmer, Inc.
Treasure Tunes (Trios), Stoessel: C. C. Birchard Co.
Triangles and Cymbals (Rhythm Bands), Churchill: Oliver Ditson Co.
The Gingham Books (Violins and Piano), Bang: G. Schirmer, Inc.
Twenty Marches for Use in Schools, Surette: E. C. Schirmer Music Co.
World Known Melodies, Thompson: The Willis Music Co.

From an old engraving

Mozart, his father, and his sister, frequently made music together in their home. In fact, little Wolfgang frequently heard and soon took part in ensemble playing, with friends of his father's, meeting around the Mozart harpsichord.

December in the Classroom

As Many a Group Explores the Christmas Message

By Florence Piper Tuttle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In every classroom in the United States from the kindergarten through high school, programs and pageants and festivities of all kinds are being held during December in celebration of the Christmas festival. Children are planning, making, constructing, dramatizing, pantomiming, singing, and reciting—and all in the spirit of Christmas.

Smaller children in many classrooms are caring for and cherishing the little Christmas tree which stands in the corner of their room. They sit about the tree and enjoy the lovely legends and stories told of the first Christmas trees. They weave tiny patterns of verse and song about its green and lovely branches. The older children never tire of the stories of Christmas customs and traditions in other lands. They help in making delightful Christmas tableaus and pantomimes to show the various scenes of the Nativity. Many of the shorter and simpler of the nativity plays in modern versions are actually presented by the children, like "The First Noël" by Constance D'Arcy Mackay or "The Little Shepherd" by Florence Ryerson.

Some of the still older children revel in the spirit of the Old English Yule Festival and are able to present cleverly and artistically such plays as "The Seven Gifts" by Stuart Walker or "The Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens.

Other children everywhere through their choral speaking are chanting the beautiful lines of some of the lovelier of the Yuletide poems. Through their blended voices, they are making live Eugene Field's "Why Do Bells for Christmas Ring" or Rachel Field's "Christmas Eve," or Lizette Reice's lovely "Christmas Folk Song." And perhaps their pantomimes and tableaus and poems are glorified with the singing of some of the lovely old carols.

Teachers are more and more giving to the children the real story of Christmas, they are telling them the sources of our Christmas customs and traditions, they are helping them search for information which will clarify the time and circumstance and reason, for many of the old carols.

A beautiful picture came to the experience of the writer during one Christmas season. A group of eager, expectant, happy children were seated upon the floor about the Christmas tree as the teacher showed them various pictures of happy carolers singing on Christmas Eve. Then she told them the real story of the origin of the delightful hymn, "Silent Night, Holy Night." Let us listen to her words.

"You, no doubt, will be singing the words of the beautiful hymn, 'Silent Night,' Holy Night,' about your Christmas tree on Christmas Eve, quite as the young carolers in the picture are doing. As you lift your voices to sing those lovely words,

'Silent Night, Holy Night,
All is calm, all is bright,'

remember that hundreds and thousands of children and grown-ups, everywhere, are echoing the same words. From every tiny hamlet and village the world over, from distant island continents, from the most remote sections of Asia, Europe, and Africa, from every cathedral of our great cities, from every tiny church from the Atlantic to the Pacific, ring the words of the immortal hymn, 'Silent Night, Holy Night.'

"Do you know who gave us the words of this lovely hymn? Do you know in what land these words were first sung? Do you know how this beautiful melody came to us?

"I am going to tell you the story of 'Silent Night, Holy Night,' not only because it is a very thrilling and gripping story, but because for so many years there has been so much doubt as to where the words and music of this great hymn really originated. . . ."

The story of 'Silent Night' is at the left.

The Story of the Carol 'Silent Night'

In a tiny snow-covered village, nestled in the Austrian Alps, there once lived a weaver, Joseph Gruber by name, with his wife, Anna, and their only son, Franz. Life had offered little joy to the tiny hut and little activity, except for the clicking of the three looms that always stood side by side in the workshop living room. Hour after hour each day, and far into the night, Joseph, the father, had labored at his loom until it had become his slave. Even with the Christmas season approaching, Herr Joseph saw nothing ahead but work that must be completed before the beginning of the holiday.

"Click-clack, click-clack," over and over again echoed his loom as he wove first the red and then the gold threads.

"Dear, dear," said Anna, "here it is nearly Christmas and all we do and talk about is work."

"Ach, indeed!" said Joseph. "Work it must be if we are to get all this material out for the holidays."

* * *

"But Franz," said Anna, with a soft maternal light in her eyes, "it's a pity to see him weaving on into the night by the light of his small candle, while all the other boys of his own age are fast asleep. Every night is the same, work, work, work, until I think I can stand it no longer."

"Ach, Anna! You are spoiling the lad with your silly dreams. Come, come, the shuttles are ready. Night will be upon us all too soon."

"But, Joseph!" pleaded Anna, for still another time. "Can't you see that our boy Franz has a great talent such as you and I can scarcely dream of? Everyone says it of him who knows him."

"Talent at 10! A musician!" scoffed Joseph. "I tell you for the last time, Anna, that I'm not going to have my son grow up a weakling, the laughingstock of the town. It's a weaver he shall be, and as good a one as I can make of him."

* * *

"Nein, nein," pleaded Anna. "It cannot be. Haven't you seen that strange light in his eyes as the notes of the Angelus echo back and forth over the mountains? Haven't you noticed how he sits spellbound as Andreas, the organist, touches the keys of the church organ? Haven't you noticed even as he sits at his loom how each tiny thread seems to sing a song of its own? Haven't you known that all by himself in his attic room, he pretends that blocks of wood in the wall are the keyboard of the church organ? Why can't we buy him a tiny spinet, Joseph? I'd work my hands off to get the money for it."

"Ach, Anna, tell me no more of such foolishness. He'd be better off to spend his spare time at his loom."

Then, one night, two years later, in the year 1799, something very unusual happened to Franz. It was a bitter cold winter evening and all the country folk had gathered in the little chapel for the evening service. Fewer people were there than usual because of the biting winds that had swept for days across the mountain sides. Many villagers had had to remain home to protect their cattle from the cold. Joseph and Anna took their seats a bit late because Pastor Mohr had stopped them in the outer vestibule to tell them that Andreas, the organist, was ill and, therefore, could not play the organ that evening. A slight murmur went through the little church as the news reached the ears of the villagers. A sadness fell upon the congregation, as the bells began to toll for the opening of the service.

Everyone was trying his best to think of someone in the village who could play the organ, when, suddenly, a small boy, whose feet would scarcely touch the pedals, came forward and seated himself at the big organ.

"Who is it? Who is it?" was whispered throughout the congregation.

But Joseph, with his eyes intent upon the boyish figure and with voice audible above the whispers, spoke aloud to Anna.

"Why, Anna, it's Franz! I tell you it is Franz there at the organ. He can't play. He'll make a fool of us all. He can't. He mustn't!"

But the deep notes of the organ had stilled the voice of Joseph. With a seemingly hidden and magic power came the music, now low and deep, now rising to a majestic volume of beauty, and all from the small fingers of the little boy of 12 who was seated there.

The tears rolled down Joseph's cheeks as he grasped the hand of Anna and silently asked the good Lord to forgive him for his wrong.

* * *

And, now, we take our story to Christmas of the year 1818, when Franz had become, not only the talented organist for the village of Obendorf, but a musical genius known throughout the world.

Up to the time of his passing, Joseph had done everything in his power to make up for those early years of Franz's life. And the little brown spinet was a constant reminder to Franz of his father's pride in him. But to Franz, life was only beginning—there was so much ahead that he must do. . . .

"Why, Mother," he said, on that morning before Christmas, "tomorrow is the day I have promised a new melody for my little friends of the choir and no melody seems to come to me. What am I to do? They will never have faith in me again. Why won't the music come?"

"Ach, Franz, dear boy," pleaded Anna, with her heart brimming with faith and love. "You have never disappointed anyone. You will not disappoint them now." And with these words of comfort, Anna rose to answer a knock at the door.

"Why, it's Pastor Mohr!" she called to Franz. "See, it is Pastor Mohr."

Franz's face lighted up somewhat as he and the pastor talked of the beauties of the countryside, of the happiness of little children at the Christmas season.

"But, Pastor Mohr," moaned Franz, as if suddenly awakening to his plight. "I can't see the children tomorrow. I can't. I can't. The music for the new song I promised them won't come to me."

Then in the quiet of that early morning, Pastor Mohr shared with Franz and Anna some simple verses that he had been inspired to write after a visit to the cottage of a young woodcutter and his wife who rejoiced over the birth of their first-born son.

"I have tried so hard," said Pastor Mohr, "to put into words the great joy expressed in that young woodcutter's face. Can't you please, Franz, give the words a very simple air? See, I will leave them with you."

* * *

As the door closed behind Pastor Mohr on his way to visit his parish, Franz's face brightened with fresh hope, and hour after hour throughout the day and the night, he sat at his spinet, quietly wrapping about the simple verses the delicate touch of love and beauty which we find reflected in the immortal words,

Silent Night, Holy Night,
All is calm, all is bright,
Round yon virgin mother and child,
Holy infant so tender and mild,
Sleeps in heavenly peace,
Sleeps in heavenly peace,

And this was Franz Gruber's Christmas gift not only to the choir singers of the little chapel at Obendorf, but to the people everywhere throughout the entire world.

This story, retold by Florence Piper Tuttle, is printed here through the courtesy of American Childhood.

On Saying Grace at Table

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York State

Dear Editor:

Mrs. V. L. S. asks for experiences with saying grace at the table. We have one child, a son, now 16. In his early childhood, in our revolt against what we thought meaningless forms, we used nothing to begin the meal. When he was 9 he attended a private school where all of the boys repeated, in unison, Proverbs 3: 5, 6. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." When he came home he wished to continue the custom and his father and I were glad to join with him.

Soon we began to vary it with any inspirational quotation that one of us thought pertinent. Often we learned the Golden Text for his Sunday School lesson by the week's repetition of it. We still continue the custom, most informally, the first one thinking of something he wishes to repeat starting and the other two joining. It isn't a formal expression of gratitude but it is a gracious lifting of thought to God and brings us a sense of unity.

In his early years we put a great deal of emphasis upon manners and formality at meals, in fact too much, until I learned through an embarrassing experience that he must be taught to adapt himself with equal grace to most informal situations. From then on we varied the types of meals. Now, the training period being over, we make our meals very informal comradely affairs. Lively discussions often result in the dictionary, encyclopedia, or current magazines being brought to the table for verification of some point. In our very busy and varied lives of today our mealtimes are needed for relaxation and companionship perhaps as much as for material food. However, the training is an essential step if a child is to have the poise which comes of knowing one knows how to act under any situation and if he is to be a welcomed guest among all classes of people.

(Mrs.) F. P. H.

* * *

Ohio

Dear Friends:

To Mrs. V. L. S., who wrote for suggestions as to saying grace before meals, may I offer the following?

At a summer camp in Maine, where children between the ages of 3 and 14 gathered for a two-week period, this simple grace was said before each meal, and the children seemed to enjoy repeating it.

With Thy gifts Thy Grace bestow
Feed us Lord with Heavenly food.
Help us worthily to show
Gratitude for every Good.

(Mrs.) E. B. O.

* * *

Kentucky

Dear Editor:

In reply to Mrs. V. L. S., Michigan, I submit the following:

When our children were quite small they were taught the following verse which they said before each meal:

We thank Thee for the world so sweet,
We thank Thee for the food we eat,
We thank Thee for the birds that sing,
We thank Thee God, for everything.

I do not know where this verse originated, but it was given to us by a friend of the family.

Later when the children were older and had learned the daily prayer from the "Manual of The Mother Church" by Mary Baker Eddy, that was repeated, sometimes by one and sometimes by all in unison. Now we alternate that with the following verse from one of Mrs. Eddy's poems:

All-merciful and good,
Hover the homeless heart!
Give us this day our daily food
In knowing what Thou art!

Two of our friends have what they call a "bread-box" purchased from a Bible shop and containing Bible verses on cards. One of these cards is drawn from the box and read before each meal.

I appreciate the Parent Column and several years ago started an envelope of clippings from it which has been a great help to me and to several friends who have borrowed it. (Mrs.) M. H. P.

* * *

Canada

Dear Editor:

The question regarding grace at table brought to mind an incident that left its mark, in that it gave us a different grace, which we still use.

Three small children went home to Sunday dinner with two of our friends after Sunday School. The chicken was carved, plates were filled, but the children did not begin to eat.

"Why don't you eat your dinner, dear?" the little girl was asked.

"But we haven't said grace," was the response.

"Then will you say it for us?" said the hostess.

The child folded her hands and said, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

Could there be a more beautiful grace? (Mrs.) F. A.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

Little Games For Small Musicians

Let's all Give a Party

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two children may play this at the blackboard, or else the teacher and a child. Divide the board in halves. Each child is giving a party, and we say to No. 1 "'A' has just come to your party; will you please let him in?"

Then the child puts down any "A" he wishes. Then No. 2 puts in an "A" but it must be a different one from that of No. 1's.

Then No. 2 puts in the first "B," taking turns in this way until all seven letters nave come to the parties. Soon it is time to go home, when the children change places and in turn rub out, in order, the different letters.

P. R. K.

Do you want more games for small music pupils?—Education Editor.

Essential Part of Program

Every good school program today provides for definite education for improved human relationships of the kind needed in a democracy. One of the large contributors of the junior high school has been the emphasis the good junior high school has placed on study of and practice in human relationships.

The Late Moon

The moon is now a half of pie,
Just at this time of year,
And all the stars are blinking shyly,
As though they had eaten the other half.

Patricia, aged 11
Luther Burbank School

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The Home Forum

A Knock at The Door

IF I HAD kept a record of all the people who have knocked at my door these past two years and why they knocked, what a strange medley I should have. Take today, for instance.

A carpenter, who is putting up a house across the way, knocked at my door early this afternoon.

"Can I get some water?" he asked. "We forgot to bring any and we're so dry one of the men said, if he didn't get a drink pretty soon, he'd have to stop talking."

"Why didn't you come over sooner?" I said to him. "I've got some of the best well water in the world." I pumped him a pail from which he filled the two bottles he had brought. Then he drank two glassfuls down straight.

"It *is* good water," he said.

* * *

After he had gone, I returned to my table where I was working on a poem. Perhaps an hour passed; and then another knock, such a timid knock this time that I wondered whether I had heard it or only imagined I had. I opened the door upon two little girls.

"Do you tune violins?" the older one asked. The question came with such innocence that I tried not to smile.

"Why, yes, I tune violins," I said.

"How much do you charge?"

"Oh, I wouldn't charge anything just for tuning a violin."

"Do you repair them? One of my strings won't work."

"I'm no repair man," I said. "But why not bring your violin over and let me look at it?"

"How much would you charge?"

"Just for looking it over? Nothing, of course."

When the two returned with the violin, there were two other little girls with them. They all came in and watched me tune. The oldest girl, I discovered, had taken just one lesson. To assure her that the violin was now in tune and ready to use, I played on it. The four little girls exchanged significant smiles. Having thanked me, they left without further ceremony.

* * *

I went back to my poem. Hard work it was proving to be, a sort of wrestling match, like Jacob's wrestling with the angel. Twilight came and I lit the lamps and then went back to work.

A third knock at the door, a fumbling, uncertain sort of knock. I threw the door open and found a young farm boy peering at me out of the darkness with a woe-begone expression.

"Have you seen any heifers around here?" he asked. And then, to make sure I understood, he repeated the word: "Heifers."

Now I had given the carpenter the water he wanted, I had tuned the little girl's violin; but, much as I wished to, I couldn't produce the lost heifers. I could only tell him that I had seen some cattle being driven up the road half an hour or more ago. That didn't seem to help him much. Poor chap, he acted a little lost himself.

* * *

Once more I sat down to write, but this time my thoughts were wandering like the heifers. I was thinking of what it means to live in a small country community. I moved here to be quiet, to be uninterrupted in my work. And occasionally, even now, a day goes by without my seeing a person to speak to. Not even the milkman in the morning or the mailman at noon. Not a single knock on the door all day long, to ask if this is the road to so and so or if I don't want to buy such and such. But a day like that is rare and I'm glad that it is. It's good to be a hermit now and then, but most of the time I prefer interruptions.

* * *

A few nights ago, about one o'clock, I was awakened from a sound sleep by a knocking at the door. A knock in the middle of the night doesn't come more than once or twice a year. It is likely to be a serious matter, not to say an exciting matter. I drew on bathrobe and slippers, grasped my flashlight, and hurried to the door. There stood my young friend, Walter, who, coming home late, had driven a mile out of his way on purpose to wake me up to see the northern lights. He did not come in or keep me at the door, but said good-night as soon as he had delivered his message.

I went to a north window. What I saw made me think of a white rain, like a storm sweeping down from the north, so near that the long vertical lines were visible, but a rain so fine and luminous that I could see the stars through it, the North Star and the Big Dipper. I stood there in the darkness, watching, thinking of other people in other places who were watching, too, wondering what they were thinking. And, after I had gone back to bed, I lay awake for a little while thinking of those northern lights and of the friend who had waked me up to see them.

ROBERT FRANCIS

The Christian Science Monitor—Photograph from Les Archives Photographiques d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris

"A HERDSMAN WITH HIS CATTLE": *A Painting by Albert Cuyp*

ALBERT CUYP, one of the ablest of the Dutch landscape and cattle painters, son of Jacob Cuyp, called Old Cuyp, was born at Dordrecht, but the accepted date of his birth varies from 1605 to 1620. He studied with his father whom he later eclipsed.

Of less than four hundred pictures by this celebrated painter, who has been called the Dutch Claude, at least two hundred are in England where their beauty and value were first appreciated. With the exception of the few in the Louvre, of which this picture "A Herdsman with his Cattle" is one, almost all of Albert Cuyp's masterpieces may be found in English private collections and public galleries.

In the treatment of atmospheric effects of his later landscapes, whether at sunrise, high noon or sunset, in his power of diffusing a glow of light throughout the limits of a canvas, Cuyp is said to have no rival except the French Claude. His colors, too, were managed with great skill, and strong contrasts of light and shade were thoroughly understood by him.

His pictures frequently represent the borders of the Maas with shepherds and herdsmen tending their cattle. These subjects are painted with a delightful simplicity all his own.

In this masterpiece of the Louvre, the herdsman, while guarding his cows, is playing a reed pipe to which the two children seem to be listening attentively. On the top of the hill are shepherds with their sheep, and in the distance a village with its typical Dutch windmills.

First Frost

Lacing
our street's outlook
with airy filigree,
the first frost comes with glittering
needles.

IRENE STANLEY

Model

These are the days when fires are lit,
and folks are more content to sit
before the grate when supper's over.
Only the boy is the tardy rover.
His father tells his wife to place
the food away. But, still, his face
betrays a love that he once knew.
He's wondering if the boy's come through
Old Oak Ridge where, tinted each hue
autumn knows, the bright leaves pile
upon themselves for half a mile.
"I'll give that boy a talking to,"
he says, and lifts his paper higher.
His wife puts the food back on the fire.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Life on a Chinese Junk

MORE THAN a score of small junks, each constituting a floating home, cluster about our ship as we anchor in the enclosed harbor. Their people clamber with monkey-like agility up our sides, generally aided by long bamboo poles with iron grips at the end, to fit into ring-bolts and eye-holes or even to hook over the ship's side. In just such fashion, Malay and Chinese pirates sometimes boarded helpless tea-clippers in the era of the sailing ships.

But these clamorous junkmen are quite friendly, though occasionally differing vociferously with one another. For they are either peddlers, beggars, or "touts" for native hotels. They are pursuing our Asiatic passengers, and by sheer force and noise struggle to secure their patrons. Even their piratic forebears could scarcely have created a greater tumult, but that is due to keenness of competition.

You note that junk proprietors are mostly women and that a man, presumably the husband, more or less approximates the first mate and occupies that officer's usual position on the bow. The woman, who steers and directs all operations, generally has an infant attached to her back; nor does the noisy activity and perpetual motion of the parent seem in the least to disturb its placid slumbers.

The members of the junk family rarely go ashore, tying up at night wherever they may be, perhaps anchoring in some quiet nook of the big harbor. Scores of other junks and sampans are near by, and the floating world is a little one all its own. The endless talk and idle gossip, so dear to the humbler class of Asiatic, is sufficient diversion. Curiously enough, you rarely see anybody asleep, except of course the infants; and the arrival of an overseas ship, at any hour of the night or day, finds the junk folk immediately "on the job." Closer scrutiny, though, would probably discover people deep in slumber, down in the shallow cabin in the midst of all the tumult and the shouting. For the Chinese seems able to sleep at will, wherever and whenever the opportunity. It is one of the most remarkable manifestations of the Oriental power of concentration. He disregards everything but the business of sleeping. And, behold, he sleeps.

M. T. G.

Through Obstinacy Tempered by Common Sense

IT IS REALLY a little ludicrous to sit before a map of our planet and then follow the progress of the Dutch across the Seven Seas. You will find a Staten Island off New York and one off the Strait of Magellan, which, as you know, runs parallel with the wide open spaces south of Cape Horn, also a short cut to the Dutch Indies and called by the discoverer after the little city of Hoorn on the Zuyder Zee. You will find the remnants of a small wooden Dutch house on the northernmost tip of Nova Zembla (hopping-off place for the North Pole) as a reminder that the Dutch seriously contemplated finding a route of their own to the Indies by way of northern Asia. And you will see funny-looking little houses with steep roofs (as a precaution against a heavy snowfall) when you enter the harbor of Curacao in the West Indies. You may still dig up the tin plates which Abel Tasman left on the coast of Australia when he first explored that continent and the New Zealand of Maori fame is called after the old Zeeland where I have spent so many happy years of my life. . . .

You will find a President of the United States living in a village on the Hudson which still bears its original name of Kromme Elboog, or Curved Elbow, and you will hear the best families of Brazil boast about their Dutch origin.

You will come across the remnants of a Dutch whaling town on Spitzbergen. . . . You may follow the traces of a special Dutch postal service that crossed India and Persia and Asia Minor and that followed about the same route now taken by the mail and passenger planes of the Royal Dutch Airmail on its weekly trips from Amsterdam to Batavia (eight days, compared to the year and a half which it took the first Dutch vessels to reach Java.)

The island of Mauritius between Madagascar and India will remind you of that Prince Maurice of Nassau (son of William the Silent) who bestowed his name upon rivers and islands all over the map and after whom, originally, the Hudson River was called. . . .

"A mixture of obstinacy tempered by common sense has done it," they tell me and I am inclined to believe that they are right. For "obstinacy tempered by common sense" has been the political and spiritual slogan of these people ever since they established themselves as an independent nation. It was obstinacy which made them—it was common sense which showed them the value of turning their country into a haven of refuge for all the oppressed of the world. —From "An Indiscreet Itinerary," by HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Lifting Up One Another

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE NINTH CHAPTER of the Gospel of Mark we read that a crowd had come running together, in a strange little drama. Scribes from the temple were questioning some of the disciples of Jesus. Into this excited gathering walked the Master. Quietly he asked the scribes, "What question ye with them?" Then, learning from a distressed father that the disciples had failed to heal his son, Jesus said, "Bring him unto me." Undaunted by a sudden exhibition of the malady which took place before his eyes, the Master encouraged the father, and immediately spoke the brief, healing words which freed the boy. Then "Jesus took him by the hand, and lifted him up; and he arose."

Why did Jesus lift up the boy? In other instances his command, "Arise," had brought the afflicted one to his feet free. Was it that he desired to leave no smallest touch of gentleness unexpressed in his treatment? Did he perhaps in his great wisdom realize that the one healed needed added support to sustain a recognition of his freedom? Did he see the necessity for more love and encouragement? Oh, let us, too—his followers—be quick to recognize that unspoken need of our fellow men!

When we come into contact with those who have drooped mentally for want of Truth, let us be sure that the full measure of our love and compassion be given them; that whatever we know of spiritual calm may heal their troubles.

The lifting up of one another must become more and more an active, daily part of the Christian Scientist's life. Mary Baker Eddy, gentle and stalwart soldier of Christ, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 250), "As a human quality, the glorious significance of affection is more than words: it is the tender, unselfish deed done in secret; the silent, ceaseless prayer; the self-forgetful heart that overflows."

The ways in which Christian Science teaches its students to lift one another up are numerous, and they are revealed to the student's consciousness, one by one, as he learns their spiritual necessity.

To obey the ninth commandment (Exodus 20:16), "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour," is of ever-new importance to the Christian Scientist. This Science teaches that man is made in the image of God, and that only by consistently recognizing this fact can the student bear true witness to God's creation. A true witness in court testifies to the facts as he knows them. One who testifies truthfully of God's children, thinks and speaks of them as existing in the perfect state in which divine Mind created them, no matter how much material evidence is presented to the contrary; he does not acknowledge as real a lame man, a blind man, a deaf man; he does not recognize a sinner as a reality; he knows that disease is a myth, because God is not the author of it; he sees sorrow for what it is—an unreal belief, originating in the falsity of material thinking.

We are not all in a position to give material aid to those whom we would lift from seeming sordidness, but we can think of all men as we should like them to think of us. We can give a seeming foe the benefit of the doubt. We can be more careful to say and do to others what we should like to have said and done to us. Careless, thoughtless words have caused many heartaches. On the other hand, who can tell what conquests have been made in silence, because someone spoke an uplifting word at the right time?

Do you wonder how you can be expected to alleviate a brother's need when you are not aware of it and there is no outward sign to indicate the inward turmoil? Christian Scientists do not stumble long over that question, for on page 95 of their textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has answered it. "We approach God, or Life, in proportion to our spirituality, our fidelity to Truth and Love; and in that ratio we know all human need and are able to discern the thought of the sick and the sinning for the purpose of healing them." And she continues, "This kind of mind-reading is not clairvoyance, but it is important to success in healing, and is one of the special characteristics thereof."

And so, if we would lift up one another, we must first lift our thought to God and hold it there consistently. Without discernment of the divine nature, without deep loyalty to divine Principle, our efforts at helpfulness are often misguided and fruitless. When the healing stream of divine Love is allowed to flow into arid mortal thinking, it reaches the formerly barren and unfruitful land of human experience, making it fertile with spiritual riches.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Elkander opheffen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN HET NEGENDE HOOFDSTUK van het Evangelie van Marcus wordt een hoogst belangrijk tooneel beschreven, waarbij een groote schare was samengestroomd. Schriftgeleerden uit den tempel waren in een twistgesprek gewikkeld met eenige discipelen van Jezus. De Meester voegde zich bij deze opgewonden menigte. Rustig vroeg hij aan de Schriftgeleerden: „Wat twist gij met dezen?" Toen hij daarop van een bedroefden vader vernam, dat de discipelen zijn zoon niet hadden kunnen genezen, zeide Jezus: „Brengt hem tot mij." Niet verschrokken door een plotselingen aanval van de ziekte, die zich voor zijn oogen afspeelde, bemoedigde de Meester den vader en sprak hij onverwijld de korte, genezende woorden, die den jongen vrij maakten. Daarna lezen wij: „En Jezus hem bij de hand grijpende, richtte hem op, en hij stond op."

Waarom richtte Jezus den jongen op? In andere gevallen had zijn bevel: „Sta op," den lijder in vrijheid doen oprijzen. Deed hij het omdat hij bij zijn behandeling geen enkel bewijs van teederheid achterwege wilde laten? Besefte hij misschien in zijn groote wijsheid, dat de genezene nog steun noodig had, om zijn blijvende bevrijding te erkennen? Zag hij in, dat nog meer liefde en bemoediging noodig waren? O, mochten ook wij,—zijn volgelingen—die onuitgesproken behoefte van onze medemenschen verstaan!

Wanneer wij in aanraking komen met menschen, die door gebrek aan Waarheid gedachtelijk verkwijnen, laten wij dan zorg dragen hun in volle mate onze liefde en ons mededoogen te geven, zoodat ons beseffen van geestelijke rust hun moeilijkheden zal genezen.

Elkander oprichten moet meer en meer een daadwerkelijk bestanddeel worden van het dagelijksch leven van iederen beoefenaar der Christelijke Wetenschap. Mary Baker Eddy, teedere en stoutmoedige strijdster voor Christus als de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap geweest is, heeft in *Miscellaneous Writings* geschreven (blz. 250): „Als menschelijke eigenschap heeft liefde een heerlijker beteekenis dan enkel woorden; zij is de teedere, onzelfzuchtige daad, heimelijk verricht, het niet onder woorden gebrachte, onophoudelijke gebed, het zichzelf-vergetende hart, dat overvloeit."

Talrijk zijn de wijzen, waarop de Christelijke Wetenschap ons leert elkander op te richten, en één voor één worden zij aan ons bewustzijn geopenbaard, naarmate ons de geestelijke noodzaak er van duidelijk wordt.

Gehoorzaamheid aan het negende Gebod (Exodus 20:16): „Gij zult geen valsche getuigenis spreken tegen uwen naaste", is voor den beoefenaar der Christelijke Wetenschap steeds weer van het hoogste belang. Deze Wetenschap leert, dat de mensch naar Gods beeld is gemaakt, en dat, alleen door consequent dit feit te erkennen, de leerling een waar getuigenis kan afleggen omtrent Gods schepping. Voor de rechtbank zal een ware getuige van de feiten getuigen, zooals die zich aan hem voordeden. Iemand die naar waarheid getuigt over Gods kinderen, denkt en spreekt over hen, zooals zij bestaan in den volmaakten staat, waarin het goddelijk Gemoed hen heeft geschapen, al worden ook allerlei stoffelijke bewijzen van het tegendeel aangevoerd; hij erkent een verlamden, blinden of dooven mensch niet als werkelijk; hij aanvaardt een zondaar niet als een werkelijkheid; hij weet, dat ziekte een mythe is, omdat God geen ziekte gemaakt heeft; hij beschouwt leed als—wat het werkelijk is—een onwerkelijk geloof, dat aan het onjuiste, stoffelijk denken ontspringt.

Wij zijn niet allen in staat stoffelijke hulp te verleenen aan hen, die wij willen oprichten uit den toestand van armzaligheid, waarin zij verzonken schijnen, maar wij kunnen over alle menschen denken op de wijze, waarop wij zouden willen, dat zij over ons dachten. Waar het iemand betreft, die een vijand schijnt te zijn, kunnen wij den bestaanden twijfel in zijn voordeel uitleggen. Wij kunnen er ons nog meer op toeleggen jegens anderen te spreken en te handelen, zooals wij gaarne zouden zien, dat jegens ons zelf gesproken en gehandeld werd. Onverschillige, ondoordachte woorden hebben veel harteleed veroorzaakt. Wie kan daarentegen zeggen, hoeveel overwinningen stilzwijgend behaald werden, omdat iemand op den juisten tijd een verheffend woord had gesproken?

Verbaast gij u er over, dat van u verwacht kan worden den nood van uw broeder te lenigen, terwijl gij dien niet kent en geen uiterlijk teeken op den innerlijken strijd duidt? Beoefenaars der Christelijke Wetenschap struikelen niet lang over die vraag, want op blz. 95 van hun leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] heeft Mrs. Eddy daarop het antwoord gegeven: „Wij komen nader tot God, of het Leven, in verhouding tot onze geestelijkheid, onze trouw aan Waarheid en Liefde; en in die mate kennen wij alle menschelijke nooden en zijn wij in staat, de gedachten van zieken en zondigen te onderscheiden om hen te kunnen genezen." En zij vervolgt: „Deze wijze van gemoed-lezen is geen zoogenaamde helderziendheid; voor het welslagen van het genezingswerk is het evenwel van belang haar te gebruiken, zij is er zelfs een der bijzondere kenmerken van."

Indien wij dus elkander willen oprichten, moeten wij eerst beginnen onze gedachten te richten op God en consequent ze daar laten verblijven. Zonder een onderscheiden van het wezen Gods, zonder hechte trouw aan het goddelijk Beginsel, raken onze pogingen om hulp te bieden menigmaal op een dwaalspoor en zijn zij vruchteloos. Wanneer de genezende waterstroomen der goddelijke Liefde in het dorre, menschelijk denken worden toegelaten, dringen zij door tot het voorheen schrale, onvruchtbare land der menschelijke ondervinding en brengen zij de zaden van geestelijken rijkdom tot ontkieming.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Silhouette

We took the path which threads between the pines;
A moment since we'd watched the full moon rise,
When, suddenly, we stopped and whispered: "Hush,"
For on a branch etched black against the skies
Three little owls were grouped, in silvern light
A silhouette upon the screen of night.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1939

N.H. Squash Raisers Get Federal Aid

Hundreds of tons of surplus to be shipped to relief food depots throughout State.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 18—New England farmers are having quite a time with squashes just now. In this State alone there is an estimated surplus of 1,500 tons, and Vermont and Massachusetts probably have much more.

The reason lies in the high prices paid last year, ranging up to $30 a ton, as chain stores and other large buyers found ready market.

Encouraged by this high price, many farmers enlarged their squash fields this year, so much so that the supply exceeds the demand, and prices have dropped as low as $6 a ton.

In an effort to help the farmers, some chain stores have been pushing sales of squash, and now the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is coming to the rescue.

The Corporation will pay the farmers $10 a ton for the squash to be delivered at the various relief food depots in the State. The farmer makes his arrangements to take advantage of the program through the county agricultural agents.

The purchases will be spread over a period of weeks and if the squash cannot be disposed of fast enough in the State, arrangements will be made to ship out of the State in carload lots.

Standard variety squash over six pounds and under 35 pounds in weight will be accepted with the further requirement that not more than 10 per cent of a delivery will be under 10 pounds. It is also required that squash to be purchased under this arrangement be in good condition.

Seniors at Smith Name Painted Pig As Class Animal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 18—The painted pig, inspired by the book of the same name by Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Acting President of Smith College, has been chosen as the class animal by seniors at Smith.

Selection of an animal as a kind of class symbol is in keeping with a Smith College custom and the new nominee will take its place at the end of a procession of strange and wonderful beasts including the "woozie" of the class of 1927, the sunflower-faced "bandersnatch" of 1913, the dodo bird of 1911, the dinosaur resurrected from extinction by the class of 1929, 1909's "joob-joob" bird who combines the most striking features of a duck and an eagle, and many others.

The class also voted unanimously to dedicate the Yearbook of 1940 to Mrs. Morrow.

Muni Would Raise Movie Standards

Back on the stage after seven years in the movies—during which he won the 1937 Motion Picture Academy Award—Paul Muni said last night that he would gladly join any organization aiming to raise the standard of motion pictures, most of which today, he declared, are "tripe."

The film industry needs an organization such as the theater's Playwrights' Producing Company, he said. One member of that company is Maxwell Anderson, in whose new "Key Largo" Mr. Muni is appearing at the Colonial Theater in Boston.

At his first interview since returning to the stage, Mr. Muni recalled the great variety of screen and stage roles he has played. Once, he said, he even substituted at the last minute for a leading lady in an Omaha theater—with a bustle and a falsetto voice. "I was not an unqualified success," he admitted.

Martin To Speak At Newton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Nov. 18—Newton's Community Forum, founded by a group of three local citizens calling themselves "The Prospectors," has struck "pay dirt"—emphasized by the box office popularity of the Forum with the citizens.

The forum, which was conceived in a neighborly chat at the local Y. M. C. A., by the three aftrementioned citizens, tomorrow offers Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, speaking on "The State of the Nation." He will be introduced by Sinclair Weeks, former Republican Mayor of Newton. The 1939 series began two weeks ago.

Eight lectures are offered Newton people at two-week intervals during the season by the Community Forum for only $2. Discussions on Latin America and on high schools are scheduled subjects in the next two lectures. Now in its fifth and apparently most prolific year, the Newton Forum operates on a budget of $2,000.

Walter M. Taylor, Jr., Newton High School teacher who helped to found the forum, said that it affords local high school and college students who are members of the Forum's Junior Committee an opportunity to hear noted speakers at no cost. The Junior Committee, largely composed of Newton High School and Lasell Junior College students, are admitted free in return for services rendered in ushering, mailing and preparing publicity.

Babson Attack Stirs the Ire Of Educators

State Commissioner of Education hits at economist's criticisms of the school systems.

Characterizing some of the remarks as running contrary to "the intelligence of every thoughtful citizen," Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, today vigorously scored certain statements of Roger W. Babson, financial statistician of Wellesley who yesterday aroused a gathering of New England school officials by a series of verbal thrusts against the school systems.

Mr. Babson, speaking before the New England Association of School Superintendents at the Hotel Bradford, blamed the nation's school committees for 7,000,000 of the country's 10,000,000 unemployed, charged that the schools were dominated and corrupted by politics, and described them as "educational factories" turning out "worthless goods that business men can no longer afford to accept."

Subdued cries of "No, No, No!" finally broke out at one point as the audience of some 350 school men became increasingly aroused by Mr. Babson's charges.

Mr. Downey's statement said: "Mr. Babson's address contains some points of significance—his emphasis on discipline in the school program, his insistence on training for practical life pursuits, further his emphasis on the need of high civic values in the school curriculum."

Mr. Babson attacked the substitution of "inane subjects like the social sciences in place of mental arithmetic," and contended that business men look more for habits of integrity, discipline and courage than for knowledge of the social sciences.

The speaker contended that the black walnut ruler had more to do with his education "than anything else," and declared that teachers today are "too kind" to their pupils.

When Mr. Babson's charges that school supply salesmen had told him they had to get jobs for relatives of school committeemen in order to get business caused his audience to bristle audibly, Mr. Babson said, "Any time you want me to quit, I'll quit. My car is right at the curb outside this hotel now."

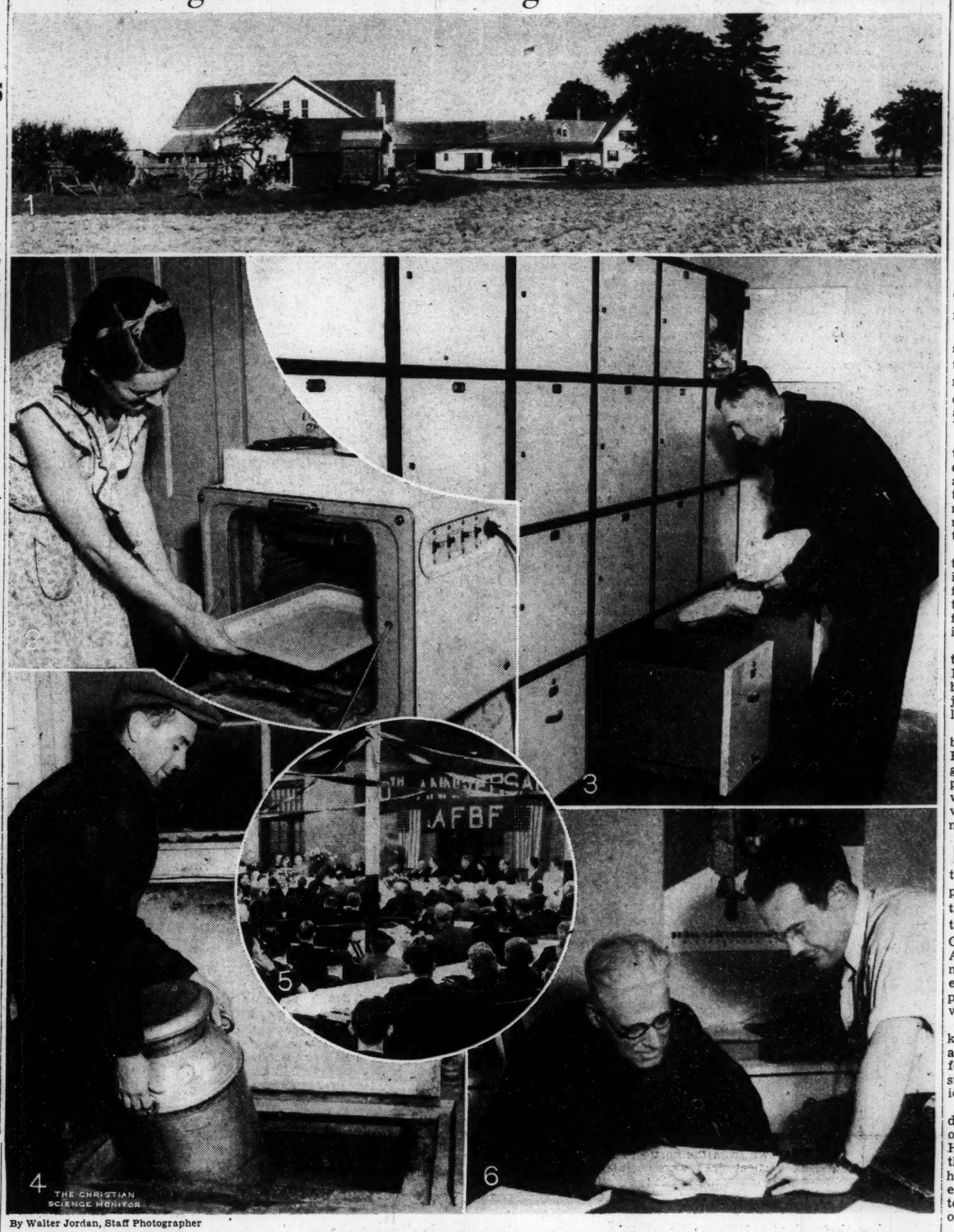
Settling Strike Of Longshoremen Aids Coast Service

Resumption of steamship service to New York and points along the southern Atlantic coast from Boston is expected by the settlement of the longshoremen's strike in New York which had affected coastwise services up and down the seaboard.

The strike, which had suspended the work of 500 steamship employees in Boston, had entered its third week. Though the New York strikers went back at their old scale of 95 cents an hour and a 44-hour week, they won the stipulation that they will receive any wage increases granted in Boston or other North Atlantic ports.

Eastern Steamship, the Savannah and Clyde Lines, the three companies whose Boston service was suspended by the strike, are all expected to resume though Eastern was the only company to make a definite announcement. Beginning Monday Eastern will restore the Acadia and St. John to its winter Boston and New York service. The steamer New York, which was laid up in New York by the strike, with the Boston, will be tied up for the winter in Boston. The Acadia will make the first sailing from Boston on Monday.

'New-Fangled Notion' Is Cutting Farm Costs in Vermont



By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

Electric Current and Refrigeration Come Under Group Plan That Lowers Price

A Vermont farm (1) is a symbol of beauty and of permanence. And yet a definite change in the affairs of Vermont farmers is typified by (2) the electric stove, fueled by a co-operative rural electrification project, aided by the Federal Government, on a farm near Eden Mills. (3) L. D. Ware of the Richmond Co-operative Creamery exhibits new refrigerator lockers which make farmer members even more independent of selling and buying costs. (4) Henry Rossier, one of the larger users of current from the co-operative line, puts a milk can in his new electrically refrigerated cooler. (5) Annual meeting of the Vermont Farm Bureau, the membership of which includes some of Vermont's more progressive farmers. (6) Harry Drown, treasurer of the electrical co-operative, goes over some figures with Charles Conger, office assistant. Expansion of the electric project is now under consideration.

Farm Co-ops Winning Out In Vermont

Rural electrification is among latest projects successfully undertaken by farmer group.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 18—Things do change up here in "Vermont America."

The white painted farm houses stay much the same year to year, the folks never seem to get over marking their ballots the Republican way, and you still ring a long and two short on the telephone. Yet things do change.

Perhaps the most progressive things in Vermont today are the co-operatives. They were started among the farmers supplying milk to the Boston market, and have now spread to include co-operative rural electrification and co-operative refrigerator lockers.

The lockers are nothing more than six cubic foot containers kept in a cold room. They are rented by farmers who store surplus foods in them, taking a little out for use from time to time, and thus becoming more and more self-sufficient.

As one farmer put it, "We used to sell our meat to the store for 10 cents a pound, and then buy it back later for 35 cents. Now, we just freeze it up and keep it in the locker until we need it."

Rural electrification had long been a dream of farmers up around Eden Mills. But it has not been regarded as a rich section, and the private utilities declined to bring a wire in unless individual farmers would guarantee to pay $4.85 minimum a month for 10 kilowatts.

Strung Own Wires

This seemed beyond reach of the farmers, so, calling on their experience with milk co-operatives, they formed an electrical co-operative, got help from the Federal Government's Rural Electrification Administration and strung up 54 miles of wire, having 161 customers. They buy their power from a private utility for one cent a kilowatt.

The co-operative distributes 40 kilowatts of it for a minimum of $3 a month. When the lines are paid for in 25 years, the rates will be still greatly reduced, in the opinion of Harry Drown, treasurer.

Having electricity means a great deal more than merely throwing out of the kerosene lamps. Visit Henry Rossier, who ranks among the largest users of electricity, and he will show you electric stoves, electric milkers, and a new cooler to quickly bring down temperature of milk.

Other farmers will show you five horsepower electric motors mounted on portable stands, ready to grind up feed, fill the silo, turn the grinding wheel, or a dozen other chores that used to require men, time, and muscle.

The idea of electricity in the country spreads rather swiftly. If you see your neighbor boosting egg production way beyond your level simply because he has electric lights to burn before daylight and late in the evening in the hen house, it isn't long before you conclude you can't afford to be without electric lights in your own hen house.

Others Want Service

Within the year, therefore, there is expectation the co-operative wire will be trebled in length and the total customers will number somewhere around 450.

A similar success story revolves around the refrigerators. For some time, L. D. Ware, manager of the Richmond Co-operative Association in Richmond, Vt. had received requests from farmer-members for permission to use the creamery's butter room for storage of meats.

This caused some confusion and was a threat to the butter's delicate odor, so when Mr. Ware heard of the success of locker refrigerators out in the Middle West he studied the subject, and last winter, at the Co-operative's annual meeting, passed along what he had learned.

To his surprise, it was immediately voted unanimously to install such a project at once. Fortunately, the Co-operative already had a fairly large room already insulated, so cost was held down to the lockers and refrigerating machinery, amounting in all to about $4,500.

Store 'Most Everything

When the room was opened last May Gov. George D. Aiken and other officials came over for the ceremonies, as did all the school children. In a short time the lockers began to fill with a variety of foodstuffs, frozen strawberries, fish out of the brook, and, mostly, meat.

Goods are frozen quickly in a sub-zero room, wrapped in paper or put in jars and then are placed in the individual lockers. These rent for $10 apiece a year.

The Richmond plant is the first and at this writing the only one in New England, but the idea was explained at the recent meeting of the Vermont Farm Bureau, and it is expected other units will be set up in the state in a short time.

This Farm Bureau in itself is an evidence of progressiveness among the Vermont farmers. Its members are among the most successful in the State, leaders in the co-operatives, supporters of the agricultural extension service, and similar affairs.

Labrador Comes to Vermont In a Fleming Museum Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt. — Labrador customs and ways of living are the subject of a special display now being shown in the Fleming Museum of the University of Vermont. Among the objects shown are articles of clothing worn in Labrador and models showing Labrador transportation methods.

The special exhibition was arranged in connection with the appearance of Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Labrador benefactor, in a recent Museum broadcast. Sir Wilfred, who now lives in Charlotte, Vt., not far from Burlington, was entertained at a small dinner at a local hotel in honor of his half-hour broadcast for the Museum.

Transportation in Labrador, a snowy, roadless country, is depicted in one of the display cases in the Museum. The two chief means of travel are the sledge or komatik and the kayak, a light, sealskin-covered boat. Sledge runners, according to information given with the display, are usually covered with a thin layer of ice to reduce the friction as the sledge moves over the snow.

The sledge is held together, not by nails, but with rawhide thongs, in order to give it the flexibility needed for travel over rough ground. In Labrador, the dogs are harnessed fanwise, with each trace fastening directly to the load. In Alaska the dogs are in tandem formation.

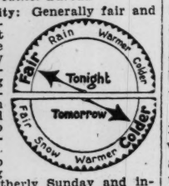
Travel by water is accomplished by the use of the long, narrow easily portable kayak. The kayak is usually built for only one person, who proposels it with a double-bladed paddle. The framework is made of wood and over it are stretched pieces of sealskin. Its shape makes it easy to handle, which is necessary because it must be stered carefuly and quickly between the sheets of floating ice.

Included with this display, which is a model of Labrador countryside, with small sledge, miniature kayak and a small model of a human figure dressed in skins, is a piece of labradorite, a triclinic feldspar which gives in certain lights a beautiful play of bluegreen and other colors. When cut and polished it is used for jewelry. The best specimens, say authorities, come from Labrador. A polished specimen is on display in the geological department of the Museum.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle 30's; Sunday increasing cloudiness, becoming colder in the afternoon, with rain Sunday evening and at night; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds, this afternoon, shifting to northwest during tonight and to northerly Sunday and increasing.



Maine: Fair tonight and Sunday followed by rain or snow Sunday night, colder Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, warmer in the south portion tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and colder followed by rain in south and rain or snow in north portion Sunday night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and colder followed by rain beginning late Sunday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest and west winds shifting to northwest tonight and becoming moderate to fresh northerly Sunday; fair weather tonight becoming overcast Sunday with rain over south portion late Sunday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	Minneapolis	31	31
Chicago	50	..	New Orleans	64	62
Denver	28	26	New York	45	44
Helena	26	24	Norfolk	50	50
Kansas City	51	50	Philadelphia	45	45
Los Angeles	61	58	St. Louis	51	50
Miami	75	74	San Francisco	52	52
			Washington	43	42

A—7.30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 18.
B—Minimum, Nov. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:22 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 5:00 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Sunday, 5:16 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Monday, 5:52 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:49 Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 Sunday.

Pen Women Schedule Composers' Day Talks

Composers' Day will be observed by the Boston branch of the National League of American Pen Women on Monday, in the Hotel Statler.

"Music from the Literary Angle" will be the keynote. Grace Warner Gulesian, Music Chairman, will talk about "Songs as Intensified Speech," Helen Willard Howard will speak on "The Value of National Contacts in Music," and Harriet A. Johnson will explain "How I Write My Songs."

New England Educators Meet

Leading figures in secondary education from all over New England gathered at the Hotel Statler this morning to map a program of regional discussions on school problems, as part of the national educational program being sponsored by the National Education Association through its auxiliary organization, the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Today's meeting is to organize the first regional discussion group on the problems of secondary school education, by bringing together the smaller discussion groups which have been organized in the six New England States.

Many states throughout the nation have recently organized such discussion groups of high school principals and educational authorities, Walter E. Myer of the N. E. A. in Washington, who is here in connection with the conference, pointed out today. Massachusetts has 18 such groups.

The purpose of the new conferences, Mr. Myer states, is to encourage "systematic and sustained discussion of the problems of secondary schools," and to popularize the educational research of the N. E. A.

A feature of today's gathering was a talk by Prof. Francis T. Spaulding of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who reported the results of a questionnaire circulated among New England secondary school educators on the problems of their work. Discussion by representatives of the State Departments of Education followed.

Knowing What Job One Wants Seen as Aiding Finding Place

Is there more private employment today?

And, whatever the answer, is there a way to provide more abundant employment in the future?

A prominent Massachusetts administrator has said that the way lies through vocational guidance in the schools.

G. John Gregory, Boston vocational-counsel expert, has some interesting things to say regarding the status of private employment today, as well as the practical functioning of any vocational-guidance program.

"There is definitely a trend toward more employment in private industry today," Mr. Gregory declared. "There are not many employable, capable men who are unemployed. We have been having great difficulty recently, for instance, in finding technical men and capable executives for some very important jobs.

"When people know exactly what they should seek (in the way of a job), their chances of finding their own jobs are 10 to 20 times better than those of a person who is seeking just any kind of a job.

"We were seeking a certain job for a girl in this organization for six months. Finally, we put her on the job of locating the job. It took her only three weeks, because after so many months of vocational guidance with us, she knew what she wanted and was prepared for it.

"I don't believe that anyone has the right to be unemployed—anyone, that is, who has the right conception of employment. It is not unemployment that causes worry, degeneration and fear so much in the minds of people as not knowing what to do with their available time.

"Why are people unemployed? People who are unemployed have a lot to do in their spare time and they don't know it. One of the things that unemployed people can do to really increase their probabilities of employment is to improve their spiritual qualities and personality—their science of living."

News Women Arrange Anniversary Program

The twenty-second anniversary of the New England Women's Press Association will be observed on Wednesday afternoon, at the Hotel Statler.

Mrs. Dwight R. Clement, President, will conduct an anniversary service in commemoration of the founding of the Association, which took place on Nov. 17, 1885. Past Presidents will be introduced, who will speak on highlights of their administration.

A play, "The Women's Village Improvement Club," written by C. Antoinette Wood and first presented for the New England Women's Press Association 23 years ago, will be the principal event on the entertainment program.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jean Adair, John Alexander, Russell Collins, and Lilliam Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Copley—
"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Roley. Presented by Alan G. Holmes Stock Company. Featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Erford Gage and Cola Blakely. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays. 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Hot Mikado," swingtime version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta made by Michael Todd. Featuring Bill Robinson, Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday. 2:30 (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Du Barry Was a Lady," by B. G. De Sylva. Featuring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwrights' Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Hockey Champ." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Normandie—
Bing Crosby in "The Star Maker." Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson.

Exeter—
"What a Life," with Jackie Cooper. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "These Glamour Girls," featuring Lew Ayres and Lana Turner. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Tomorrow: "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix, and Brenda Joyce. Also "Fifth Avenue Girl," featuring Ginger Rogers.

Tremont—
Gladys George in "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie." Also "Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour, Akim Tamiroff and John Howard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Hero for a Day," with Anita Louise and Dick Foran. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Meet Doctor Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Wizard of Oz," with Judy Garland, Frank Morgan, Ray Bolger and Bert Lahr. Also "Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Murder Man," with Virginia Bruce and Lionel Attwill. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"Think First." "Smithsonian Institute." "The U. S. Navy Servicing Its Fleet." "Color Travelogue of Peru." Latest news reels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Cat and the Canary," with Paulette Goddard and Bob Hope. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:15 a. m., 2:06, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. Also "Heaven With a Barbed Wire Fence," featuring Jean Rogers and Raymond Walburn. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Five Little Peppers." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:50, 5:45, 8:40.

Scollay and Modern—
"Jamaica Inn," featuring Charles Laughton. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Modern, 1:15 p. m. 12:20, 3:25, 5:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and the Ritz Bros. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Hidden Power," with Jack Holt. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25. Also "Sued for Libel," with Kent Taylor. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 10, 7:20, 10:15. Stage: The Vass Family, Wally Brown With Annette Ames, Belett & English Bros. 12:05, 3:10, 6:25, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 1:10, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Honeymoon in Bali," with Madedeine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Here I am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

University—
Ginger Rogers in "Fifth Avenue Girl." 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall in "Espionage Agent." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power in "The Rains Came." 3, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Johnny Downs. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy and Nancy Kelly. Also "The Jones Family in Hollywood." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley, in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, Wellesley, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marlboro, in Congregational Church, Marlboro, 8 p. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist and composer. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Plain Chant and Polyphony. Schola Cantorum of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston. Everett Titcomb, director. 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by The Malkin Trio. Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Joseph Malkin, violoncellist. 2.

Monday

Hotel Vendome—
Second in the series of six informal talks by Stanley Chapple on Symphonic Music, illustrated at the piano. 3.

Vermont Bids for Sky Tourists With Series of Landing Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Northern New England is making a decided bid for air tourists. Landing fields for private planes are being leveled off even in the more remote spots, and Vermont now boasts a score of such fields.

That Vermont has forged ahead in providing the main essential for attracting air visitors is largely due to the efforts of Willett S. Foster, wealthy Burlington businessman and chairman of Vermont's Aeronautical Commission.

Mr. Foster is head of a large bristle importing concern, which he says has as its chief reason for being located here the fact that he likes the country. But much of his work must be done in New York and other large city points, so to facilitate getting around he took up flying a few years ago, and now has his own five passenger ship, with two way radio and all the latest gadgets.

A close friend of Gov. George D. Aiken, he persuaded the Governor last summer to take up flying. The Governor, in turn, persuaded Mr. Foster to take up the Aeronautical Commission work.

Knows Fliers' Desire

With businesslike zeal, Mr. Foster surveyed the possibilities. He found two main airlines serving the state, having commercial fields at Burlington and Montpelier, but as a private flier he knew that private owners do not seek the expensively lighted, radio equipped, oiled runway super airports.

Lack of congestion means more to a private flier than do radio beams, and a grass field that is level and free from hazards is much more inviting as a landing place than the most elaborate runway.

"Our aim," said Mr. Foster, "is to establish a string of these private landing fields along the Connecticut River Valley. This has the advantage of giving a fine trail. Pilots can't lose the river."

Mr. Foster is enthusiastic over the possibilities inherent in the Government's program of training student fliers.

"Once a person learns to fly," he says, "no other sport is in the running. You want to spend all your time in the air, or out at the airport.

"These young people learning to fly will find some way to get airplanes. One less expensive way of doing this is to participate in a flying club where 10 or a dozen fliers buy a plane jointly and take turns using it. These clubs will be encouraged to take air tours up here. if we have plenty of good fields for them.

"In addition to clubs there is the present fact that there are today more private planes in the United States than all the commercial and military ones put together.

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BOSTON

11 Wellesley Girls Taking Honors Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 18—Eleven Wellesley College students are taking honors courses in special fields here this year, as compared with four last year, through a revision of the rules regarding honor students.

Miss Lucille Sheppard, daughter of Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, an economics honors student, is writing about the Congressional investigation of market control from 1888 extending to an analysis of the current Temporary National Economic Committee; Miss Emily Wilson, of Milton, Pa., an economics honors student, is making a critical analysis of proposed banking reforms; Miss Carol Lewis, of Yonkers, N. Y., a political science honors student, is making a study of the theoretical and philosophical backgrounds of National Socialism in Germany. In all, four students are working in economics, one in political science, one in sociology, one in chemistry and zoology, one in physics and mathematics, two in history, and one in Greek and art.

Revision of honors courses came as a result of criticisms continually leveled against American college curriculums today that the intellectual enthusiasms of ambitious students are stunted by the necessity of required subjects and the point system of grading. In recognition of this trend toward more independent work by students, the committee on curriculum and instruction at Wellesley provided for individual study supplementary to course instruction.

Students whose interests lie in a special field and who are in the upper quarter of their class academically are encouraged to take honors studies at Wellesley in their junior and senior years. Despite the fact that all those eligible to take honors are not doing so, an interview with honors girls shows that some feel the timeliness of their subjects makes them fascinating; others feel that honors work teaches them to think independently and helps to pave the way toward future graduate work.

'Gone With Wind' Amherst Favorite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

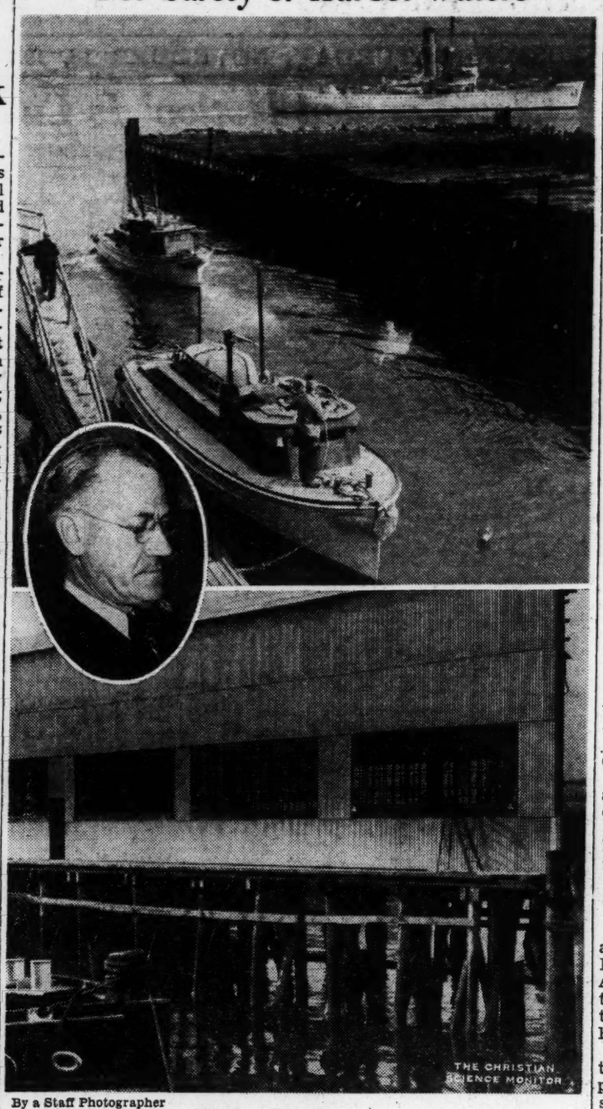
AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 18—"Gone With the Wind" leads freshman book preferences for the second year in succession at Massachusetts State College, according to a survey released in connection with National Book Week.

Thirty-six of the 350 freshmen indicating preferences voted this book the most popular. Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities" remained in second place with 27 votes.

Other books in order of popularity are: "Northwest Passage," 23; "Rebecca," 19; "The Citadel," 17, and "Anthony Adverse" with 10 votes.

Eight students voted the Bible their favorite book and one vote went to the dictionary.

For Safety of Harbor Waters



By a Staff Photographer

Police as Mariners

Upper: Fast specimens of Boston's patrol fleet, the William H. Pierce and the William McShane, moored off Commercial Street; U. S. Coast Guard cutter Cayuga is seen heading out from Navy Yard. Inset: Capt. Lawrence W. Dunn, harbor master and head of force protecting the port and its streams. Lower: Structure being put up by City and WPA, in $40,000 project.

Patrol Float and Boathouse Fitted to Need of Modern Port

Nearing completion in the rear of the reopened Police Station 8, on the water front, is a boathouse for the patrol fleet that performs service in Boston harbor in storm or calm, aiding small craft in distress, rescuing persons tossed overboard by sudden squalls, guarding property, combating crime, or enforcing anchorage of vessels in designated places.

The boathouse, which is the pride of Capt. Lwarence H. Dunn, harbor master and skipper of the sea-going police measures 130 feet by 55 feet, and is part of a $40,000 WPA project, sponsored by the City of Boston. It will be fitted with a roll door at the end, electrically controlled. A tramway in the center will make possible the hoisting of an engine out of any of the boats, if in need of repairs, and the sliding of it landward to be lowered into a truck. A 40-foot float, with gangway leading to the street level is provided.

The boathouse is designed to reduce wear and tear on the fleet and cut down repair bills. It will permit more efficient handling, and will insure a quick getaway in cold weather, when ice tends to delay the start.

Captain Dunn entered the Police Department in 1910, served four years as a patrolman, and then went to the harbor police. In 1918 he was made a sergeant, and was advanced to lieutenant in 1928, and to captain in 1939. For some time the harbor police were consolidated with the land force, and Station 8 was closed; but Captain Dunn about three years ago had the satisfaction of seeing the Station reopened. He procured a wharf owned by the Boston Public Works Department, paving division, that was used to dump snow from in winter. The old pier was torn out, the bottom was dredged to a suitable depth and a steel framed structure was put up on the site.

The harbor police started with a rowboat. Today it has five speedy craft, including the diesel engined Michael H. Crowley, the William H. Pierce, the William McShane, the Argus and the Dispatch. Two-way radio gives the boats prowl-car service. There are now 40 men in the force. Captain Dunn has many more units in his program, including an auto trailer, that would be based at Station 8, and would convey a speed boat and equipment overland. All 19 of the Police divisions in the City touch on water somewhere Captain Dunn said. The trailer would be ready for instant service and would get to a scene of trouble quickly.

Captain Dunn wants, further, an amphibian plane for rescues; also diving equipment and qualified deep-sea divers on his force.

Station 8 differs from the other police divisions, in that the patrolmen have a beat that is all water, covering 48 square miles. Persons charged with dumping rubbish into the harbor, with larceny from ships, with having too loud exhausts on motor boats, or with pumping bilge oil into the harbor waters, on occasion are placed under arrest.

Certain harbor areas are set aside for anchorage grounds or "parking lots." They are used when ships arrive and have to wait for their berths, or when they prepare to sail but are detained by weather. An illegally parked vessel is ordered to move, and if it fails, tugs are sent out by the harbor master and the vessel is towed to the proper anchorage ground.

Burr Award Is Made

The Francis H. Burr scholarship, annually presented by Harvard University to the "outstanding scholar-athlete" of the senior class, has been awarded this year to Thomas V. Healey of Worcester, it is announced. Mr. Healey is a tackle on the football team, captain-elect of the baseball team, a member of the Student Council, and a "Group I" scholar.

Exporters To Confer On New Problems

With the State Department in Washington swamped with a request every 15 minutes from shippers needing some bit of information about regulations under the new Neutrality Law, Boston exporters are forming this week a new round table organization in an effort to resolve for themselves some of the complex new problems.

The round table, sponsored by Boston University, will meet Thursday evening at 7:30 at the University's new Hayden Memorial building on Commonwealth Avenue. Dean Everett W. Lord is chairman and Prof. William A. Beer is Secretary.

Leaders in the informal discussion this Thursday will be H. M. Chadsey, Manager Foreign Department, First National Bank of Boston; Prescott Chambers, Boston Manager for the D. C. Andrews Co., international freight forwarders; and Robert A. Breen, Assistant Treasurer of the Foreign Trade Council.

A platform of three principles has been prepared for the round table:

1. To render mutual assistance through interchange of information and experiences.
2. To support the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreement program.
3. To stimulate imports to create foreign purchasing power for our exports.

Dinner to Benefit China Due Dec. 11

A "Dutch treat" dinner for the aid of China is to be held by the Massachusetts Branch of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China on Monday, Dec. 11, in the Louis XIV ballroom of the Hotel Somerset in Boston.

Invitations are soon going out to the public, including some 500 prominent Bostonians who are descendents of clipper ship merchants who prospered in the "China trade." Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N. (Retired) is definitely scheduled to speak on United States policy in the Far East. There will be some form of dramatic entertainment based on "The Gifts of China to the World."

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China is the official representative of the National Chinese Red Cross, though the American Red Cross also has been sending money and foodstuffs to China. The Bureau collects funds and purchases supplies here assuring high quality and savings through bulk purchases. The Bureau, whose work has been recommended by Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, is sponsored by the United Council for Civilian Relief in China, of which Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is national chairman.

Smith College Taxes Proposed

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 18 (AP)—Taxation of all land and buildings owned by Smith College and not used specifically for educational purposes was recommended in an order presented by Mayor William H. Feiker to the Board of Aldermen.

Aldermen tabled the measure, which would ask the Legislature to change the City law banning such taxation, for two weeks and it was suggested that they confer with Smith officials and City assessors before voting on the order.

Mayor Feiker, defeated a few days ago for the Republican nomination for re-election, long has advocated taxation of the College property, at present exempt.

Radcliffe to Take Part In Personnel Conference

The second of a series of personnel conferences to be held by "Boston Altrusa" Monday night will be broadcast over WBZ and WBZA, it has been announced. "How to Get Your Job" will provide the conversational ball between Radcliffe students and a board consisting of men and women whose activities in the personnel field are well known.

The students are Mary Churchill Small, of Belmont, Mass.; Sheila Helen Ordman, of New York City; Agnes Cullen, of Milton, Mass.; Jean Graves, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Alternate: Janet Fowler, of Denver, Colorado.

Chairman of the program will be Joseph Dineen, author and feature writer of the Boston Globe. The advisers: Miss Teresa S. Fitzpatrick, Circulaton Manager of the Atlantic Monthly; Miss Laurice Moreland, V. P. of The Lavin Advertising Agency; Warren Benson, Director of the Bureau of Appointments and the Placement Clinic of Boston University; and Scott Babcock, Assistant to the Store Manager of Jordan Marsh Company.

Publisher's New Building Follows Old Church's Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 18—The Old West Church in Cambridge Street, Boston, designed probably by Asher Benjamin and constructed about the time of the publication of the first edition of Noah Webster's unabridged dictionary, dated 1828, was inspiration for the new $200,000 home office building of G. and C. Merriam Company, publishers of Merriam-Webster dictionaries, now under construction in Federal Street.

In the ceremony attending the laying of the cornerstone recently, items placed in a sealed copper box set into the stone included a copy of Webster's first dictionary, published in 1806, now a collector's item.

In Festival Mood

The Arts in Boston

The Festival of American music which preceded the subscription season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is proving a fruitful source of material for the regular concerts. We have already had from it the Third Symphony of Roy Harris. Yesterday we heard William Schuman's "American Festival" Overture and Randall Thompson's Symphony No. 2, in E minor. The latter of course had been played here in 1934. Next week in New York the orchestra will give two concerts, both with all-American programs.

Yesterday's concert closed with the César Franck Symphony. Thus the occasion assumed a festival air which was quite appropriate in view of the number of young people, home from school, in the audience.

Mr. Schuman, whose Symphony was received rather coolly last year, wrote this overture for the pre-season festival of American music. It is therefore classifiable as "occasional" music, a term usually employed in a derogatory sense, and not always without reason. But a piece is not necessarily inferior because written for an occasion. Many of the classics were so written, and in the matter of overtures Brahms' "Academic Festival" is an example of good music composed under such a handicap.

Mr. Schuman's overture is ingratiating, lively music. It is based on a three-note "call to play" of his boyhood, and it maintains a youthful aspect through most of its length. Its style is nervous and its harmonies are dissonant according to a recent fashion. The most interesting part of the work is its middle section, which is a fugue.

Mr. Thompson's Second Symphony is a pleasant, unassuming work which neither pretends to nor attains big proportions. Its chief appeal is rhythmic rather than melodic. The middle section of the final movement struck us as the most interesting musically at yesterday's performance. It displays a wit and an inventiveness that were less evident in the preceding Scherzo. The symphony was well received by the audience.

Dr. Koussevitzky gave Franck's Symphony his characteristically dramatic treatment, which goes far to protect it from the charges of dulness and sentimentality often brought against it. The orchestra played it with a virtuosity amazing even after all these years.

L. A. S.

Chinatown Host At Relief 'Party'

Chinese paper lanterns, the same used recently to celebrate China Day at the World's Fair, a dragon, and the music of the drum and bugle corps of the Chinese Boy Scouts will feature a parade through the streets of Chinatown this evening, opening a "bowl of rice party" for the benefit of war sufferers in China.

The entire Chinese community of Boston is expected to be on hand this week end to act as hosts in the Beach and Tyler Street area to American friends who may turn out for the colorful affair and, incidently, bring aid to the hundreds of thousands of refugees across the Pacific.

Merchants will have their doors wide open, the Kuomingtang (National) Party headquarters will have continuous movies on China at 17 Hudson Street, the Y. M. C. A. at 56 Tyler Street will house an exhibition of the art of young Chinese students, another exhibit will be on view at the Chinese School, 20 Oxford Street, and the restaurants will be ready to do a bustling business in "chop suey" and "egg foo-yung."

Beginning at 6:30 o'clock this evening and repeating at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, the parade will include 100 Chinese girls with lanterns, and will culminate on both occasions at 9 Tyler Street, where a program of authentic Chinese drama by the Chungshan Dramatic Troupe, a fashion show by the Chinese Women's Association, music by the Kuomingtang Orchestra, songs, and sword dancing.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, as honorary chairman of the committee in charge, is expected to speak at the mass meeting in Chinatown tomorrow, at 2 p. m. Other prominent speakers will be Dr. Tsun-chi Yu, Chinese Consul General in New York, and Dr. Stephen C. Y. Pan, formerly Professor of International Law at Providence College.

Boston Is Sought As New Line's Call

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, yesterday urged that Boston be made a port of call for a new trans-Atlantic steamship service between New York and London. The service is to be established late this month, with British combination passenger and freight vessels, by Furness Withy & Co., Ltd. Mr. Davis called Boston "the most favorably situated port for the operation of convoys."

The vessels to be used in the service are the Prince Line's Northern Prince, Southern Prince, Eastern Prince and Western Prince, formerly in the New York to east coast of South America trade. They are to be diverted to the New York-London route, the first step of belligerents to meet the "cash and carry" provisions of the United States Neutrality Act with tonnage of belligerent nations.

Sailing Planned For Freight Ship

Due to sail from the Army Base in South Boston on Nov. 30, the steamer Mormacsun, of the Moore-McCormack's American Scantic Line service, will be the first American ship to proceed overseas from the port of Boston since the neutrality legislation became effective.

The vessel will carry general cargo for Trondjheim and Bergen, ports in northern Norway which are outside the boundaries established by President Roosevelt as "combat zones" within which American vessels may not operate.

Cargo for Oslo, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Malmo and Stockholm will be transshipped at the two northern ports of call. Costs of transshipment from Bergen will be for the vessel's account, with shipment at the shipper's or cargo owner's risk.

SALE

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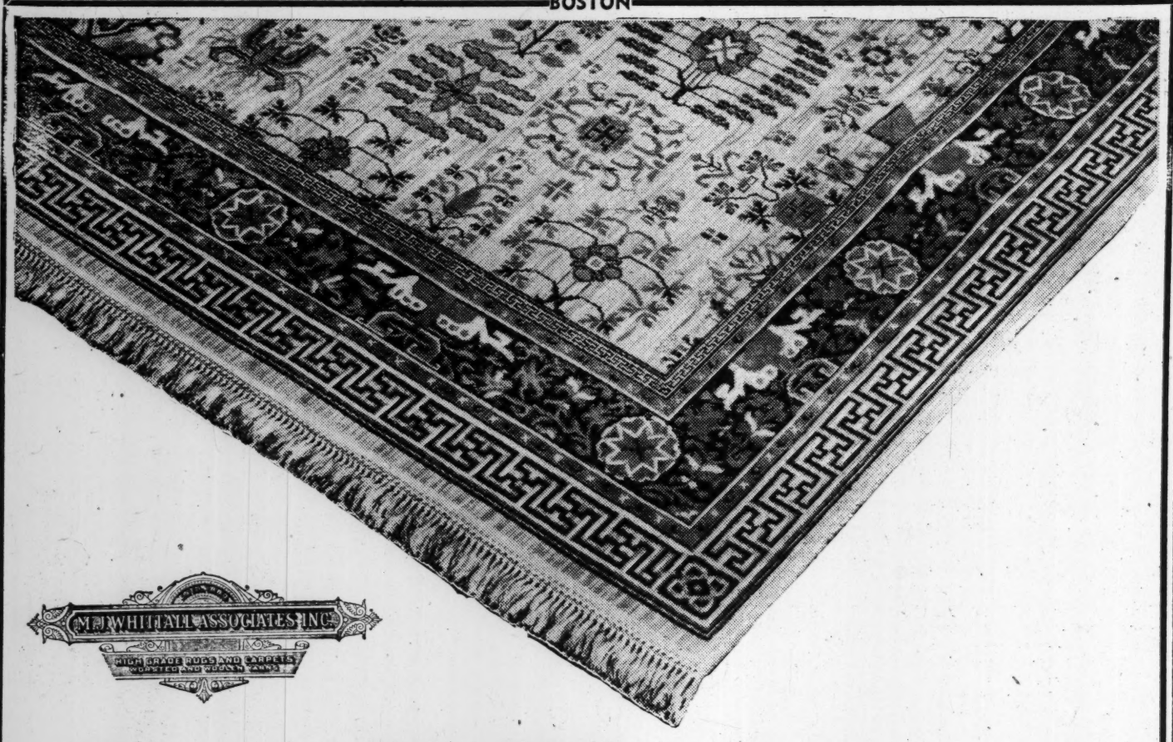

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Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSELL CROUSE
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Evgs. 8:40 — $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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TOO MANY GIRLS
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THUNDER AFLOAT
E. Fellowes — J. McCallion
PRIDE OF THE BLUE GRASS

Shippers Find Way to Scale Wall of Cash-and-Carry Law

Log of the Port of Boston

Cash and carry provisions of the neutrality law of the United States, as they have been so often referred to during the legislative progress of the bill, are beginning to be better understood among shippers and those who are exporting goods to belligerent nations.

What first appeared to be a high wall which American shippers might not hurdle, is not quite so much of an obstacle, now that study has been made of the law. Boston shippers are now convinced that as the law specifies what may be done on shipments to belligerent countries, it does not require transfer of title on shipments to neutral countries so that Americans may build up quite a financial interest in goods shipped to neutrals whether they be ultimately designed for belligerents or not.

And private parties may export anything excepting arms, ammunition, and implements of war, to private individuals in belligerent countries, if title and interest is passed prior to export, but not necessarily paid for, as pointed out by the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In other words, sales on open credit are permissible, unless the materials be those which have been declared a Government monopoly abroad, according to the Bureau.

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Nine ship companies operating 45 coastwise colliers and the National Maritime Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) have approved a new wages and hours contract for unlicensed crews, which is expected to be signed today. Spokesmen for the companies said the new wage would be $85 a month for seamen, an increase of 5 per cent, and that the contract would continue to March 1, 1941.

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A boycott against the Government's training school for seamen that is to be established on Gallup's Island, even before the school has been established, has been declared by Thomas McGowan, Boston agent for the National Maritime Union (CIO) in protest against a ruling of the Maritime Commission that seamen had to register at training schools before they were eligible for relief or other work. Mr. McGowan alleges that President Roosevelt's plans for aiding American seamen forced out of work by the Neutrality Act, are not being carried out.

The N. M. U., he declared, plans a march on Washington, to protest to the President against the attitude of the Maritime Commission, and demand an investigation of that group. The President directed the Maritime Commission to set up a program of relief and WPA projects for seamen thrown out of work by the Neutrality Act, Mr. McGowan said. The President also directed expansion of the seamen training schools to absorb some of the men who had been "beached" by the Neutrality Act. Mr. McGowan charges that the Commission is refusing relief and work to men unless they first enroll in the training schools.

Training school facilities are inadequate to absorb unemployed seamen, alleges Mr. McGowan, who added that $36 a month wages allowed to those who enroll in such schools, is not sufficient, particularly for married men.

Harvard P B K Marshals Named

Paul Olum, of Binghamton, N. Y., and Garfield H. Horn, of Long Beach, Calif., have been named first and second Marshals, respectively, of the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, it was announced yesterday. Ward L. Hussey, of Chicago, Ill., is Recording Secretary.

These positions represent the highest academic honors which can be won by undergraduates. Olum, a mathematics student, is, in addition, Vice-President of the Harvard Student Union; Horn, who is concentrating in economics, is editorial chairman of the Crimson, a member of the Debating Council, and was formerly Managing Editor of the Guardian.

At the same time, 16 seniors were elected to the honorary society: C. Gardiner Swain, of Wollaston, Mass.; Joseph N. Ball, Jr., of Philadelphia; Israel H. Scheinberg, of New York; Isadore N. Rosenberg, of Boston; Adrian J. P. La Rue, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Thomas V. Healey, of Worcester; Enno R. Hobbing, of Reading, Pa.; Charles H. Coombs, Jr., of Brockton, Mass.; Tudor Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine; James S. Clarke, of La Grange, Ill.; William N. Dale, of Clinton, N. Y.; Joseph J. Geehern, of Westfield, Mass.; Robert A. Brooks, of Needham, Mass.; Kenneth W. Sterling, of Providence; Edwin Hewitt, of Chicago, and R. Stuart Hoyt, of Milwaukee, Wis.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Nov. 20

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 20

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Nov. 19

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Nov. 19

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m). Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.

For Sunday, Nov. 19

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Estonian-American Group.
2:30 p. m.—Musicale.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Hymn Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammel, Boston University. "Edgar Allan Poe—Poet in Verse and in Prose."
6:00 p. m.—Stringed Trios.
6:15 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service."
6:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Oklahoma - Missouri	Reggie Childs' Orchestra	Oklahoma - Missouri	Sport reports	Murray Allen's Stars:
5:15	game	Reggie Childs' Orchestra	football game	Sport reports	children's program
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Harvard program	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines";	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs;	reports; news	"Football Roundup";	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	"Children's Corner
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"What's My Name";	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim"
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	quiz program	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Gay Nineties	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Review"	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Gene and Glenn Song	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	"20th Century Music";	Kerry Dances
8:15	dramatic sketch	Shop"	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age"; quiz	"Stop Me if You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	chestra; news	program	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	"Bathysphere"	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.,	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Or-	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	News Service
10:15	Bob Freeman's Or.	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	chestra; vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Ballet Russe de Monte	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	Carlo: "Ghost Town"	"Music by Moonlight"	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00	News; Leighton	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Noble's Orchestra	conductor	Weather Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	Tommy Reynold's	News; talk; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Play Reporter: Andy	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	George Olsen's Orch.	Kirk's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Prelude"	Instrumental trio	xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Tone Pictures	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"
9:15	Bob Edge, sports	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Church of the Air"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Books Around the	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	World"; drama	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	"Morning Musicale"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	Four Belles; vocal	Bill Johnson, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	Ed. McConnell, songs	Kidoodlers Quartet	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church.	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church.	"Sunday Tune-Up"	Temple Israel Service	Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church.	"Southernaires"; Negro	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church.	male quartet	Temple Israel Service	Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Concert pianist	Or.; Rosemarie Bran-	"Singing Canaries"	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	cato, soprano; Henri-	"On the Job": vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	etta Schumann, pianist	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Betty and Buddy, songs	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Programs; music	"Metropolitan Moods";	"Music for Moderns"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Bible talk	vocalists; orchestra	"Music for Moderns"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	'Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: Shake-	Drama and music	American Unitarian	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	tion"; drama	speare's "Much Ado	Drama and music	Association talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	'News in Rhythm';	About Nothing"; Chas.	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	vocalists; news	Warburton, producer	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	New York Phil-	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	harmonic Sym-	News; program talk	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	phony, John Bar-	Sid Reinherz, pianist	"Rangers Serenade"	"Haven of Rest"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	birolli, cond.; Zino	National Vespers: Dr.	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network speaker	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15	Francescatti, violin	Harry E. Fosdick	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network speaker	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30	"Pursuit of Happi-	Olympics vs. Verdun	"The Shadow"; drama-	Network speaker	Sheloh Kail's Choir
4:45	ness"; news	hockey game	tization	Network speaker	Sheloh Kail's Choir
5:00	"Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs	Blue Barron's Orch.	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	"Garden Gossip"	"Chats About Dogs"	Religious Hour	of the Air
5:30	Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals"
5:45	the Lads	ditions of the Air	Bee	Religious Hour	King Cole Swingsters
6:00	Carole Lombard in	Religious program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15	"Incredible Lady";	Religious program	prano; organ	variety program	"Dukes of Rhythm"
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45	wood"; variety	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Frankie Masters' Or.	Religious program
7:15	The War This Week	Dinah Shore, songs	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:00	The War This Week	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Abe Lyman's Orchestra,	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.;
7:45	ter"; variety	dramatic sketch	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	News from Berlin	Billy Payne, tenor
8:00	Orson Welles and	"Festival of Music";	Edgar Bergen; Rudy	American Forum: Gen.	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15	Claudette Colbert	vocalists; orchestra	Vallee; Donald Dick-	Hugh S. Johnson; Edw.	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30	in "Garden of Al-	"Voice of Hawaii"; mu-	son; George Raft; Alan	Kirby; M. Ernst; M.	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45	lah"; War news	sical program	Mowbray; orchestra	Codel on Broadcasting	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Orch.; Lawrence	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things";
9:45	Tibbett, baritone	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00	"Waltz Time"	News from London	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	Lee Mack's Orchestra
10:15	Musical program	News Service	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	Lee Mack's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music	American Art Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Weather; organ	"Cheerio"; talk; music	American Art Quartet	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Classi-
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Bruins-Chicago hockey	cal Album"
11:15	F. Masters' Orch.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
11:30	Louis Armstrong's	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Sunday Night Serenade	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	cal Album"
11:45	Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Sunday Night Serenade	Lang Thompson's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Network speaker
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sk.	"Buckeye Four"; songs	Leslie Parker, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; "Monday Review"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	"Checkerboard Time"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural Series	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	Sport comment
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Hitmakers"; orchestra	Speech School
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Sing Song Time"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	Lloyd Walker, songs
2:15	Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Wyoming Steve"; music
2:30	"Your Family"	Maurice Spitalny's Or-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Word Dramas"	Jean Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	chestra; vocalists	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	"Melody Time"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Dick Harding, organist	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Soprano and organ	Organ concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Government talk	Sport reports
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Jack Arthur, songs	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sk.	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promen'de	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Reggie Child's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn'; songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	and patter	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	The Traveling Gordons
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Springfield Newspapers	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Texas Ramblers
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Radio Show	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Four Notes"
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!"; John	Harper's Varieties
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Ernie Florito's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; F. Powers
9:00	Theater: Laurence	Career Quiz	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Olivier and Edna	Career Quiz	program	Mac Leonard H. Nason	cal Album"
9:30	Best in "Good Bye	"Harvey and Dell"	Alec Templeton Time:	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Mr. Chips"	Musicale	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Fenton Brothers' Orch.	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Radio Forum	"G Men in Action"	Speakers; music	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Speakers; music	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini Trio	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

Vermont Prison Has New Warden

WINDSOR, Vt., Nov. 18 (AP)—State Commissioner of Public Welfare Timothy C. Dale yesterday announced the resignation of Martin K. Judd, Warden of the Vermont State prison, and the appointment of Lawrence F. McGovern of the northeastern penitentiary of Lewisburg, Pa., as his successor.

Mr. Dale, in a statement to newspaper representatives, said that Mr. Judd was resigning to accept more congenial employment in the spring, after spending the winter in Florida. He said that Mr. McGovern, now in Windsor, is making a thorough investigation of prison records, personnel and methods of administration.

His statement cleared up a mystery, which had puzzled prison employees during the day, when the office of Chief Clerk Herbert T. Foster was taken over by auditors and employees of the Public Welfare Department, who had begun an investigation of records behind closed doors.

N. E. Bakers Announce Convention Speakers

The New England Bakers Association has announced the names of speakers chosen for its annual convention, to be held Dec. 10-12 in the Hotel Statler in Boston.

Included in the list are: J. Anton DeHaas, Professor of International Relations at the Harvard Business School; Harford Powel, of the Institute of Public Relations, Inc.; Prof. Bernard E. Proctor of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who holds annual food symposiums, including sessions on baking technology; George A. Potter, local insurance specialist; Russel W. Varney, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6 p. m. Boy Scout Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music; Organ Recital. 2RO, 11.81meg, 25.4m; IRF, 9.83meg, 30.5m.

Prague—6:55 p. m.—Saturday Night Concert. OLR4A, 15.23meg, 19.7m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25m; DJN, 9.61meg, 31m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg, 30.4m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Mandolin Orchestra. JZK, 15.16meg, 19.7m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

London—11 p. m.—News. GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

For Sunday, Nov. 19

Berlin—3 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11meg, 19m; DJN, 9.61meg, 31m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Gypsy Band. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg, 19.7m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.

London—7:30 p. m.—News. GSF, 15.14meg, 19.8m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSB, 9.51meg, 31.5m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera; Daisy di Carpenetto. 2RO, 11.81meg, 25.4m; IRF, 9.83meg, 30.5m.

Paris—8:15 p. m.—Commentaries. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—Program for America. PCJ, 9.59meg, 31.2m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg, 30.4m.

Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Japanese Songs. JZK, 15.16meg, 19.7m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Music and Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 15.17meg, 19.8m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DJN, 9.61meg, 31m.

Paris—10.30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88meg, 25.2m; TPA4, 11.71meg, 25.6m.

London—11 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.88meg, 31.3m.

More Maine Seed Spuds

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 18 (AP)—The State Department of Agriculture reports that the 1939 production of highest grade Maine potatoes — certified seed — topped last year's yield by 2,098,372 bushels, a marked contrast to the slump in the total crop.

Growers produced this year 6,300,000 bushels of certified seed, compared with the 1938 crop of 4,301,628.

The overall production of potatoes for 1939 in Maine was 40,800,000 bushels, roughly 28 per cent below the five-year average, a condition ascribed to the extreme dryness of Aroostook County growing fields.

Music Teaching Sought In Newburyport Schools

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 18—Irked by failure of the City Government to provide for music instruction in the public schools here for several years past, a group, led by the Kiwanis Club, has formed a temporary organization, the Patrons of Music in the Schools, with the object of raising funds to pay an instructor in the subject.

The means of raising the money, it was decided, would be through a ticket sale for two performances of the Gilbert & Sullivan comic opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard." The production will be staged by local singers in the High School auditorium on Dec. 7 and 8.

Duff Cooper to Speak On 'Saving Democracies'

Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, will speak at Symphony Hall Tuesday evening, Nov. 28 on "Saving the Democracies," it was announced today. He is expected to outline the course of action Great Britain expects to follow in brining the current conflict to a peaceful settlement. Mr. Duff Cooper resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty as a protest to the 1938 settlement at Munich.

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Employment Bureaus For Youth Urged

A plan for juvenile employment bureaus, following revelation of a sharp decrease in juvenile delinquency for the past year, was proposed by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty in a speech before the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday.

The decline in juvenile delinquency is attributed generally to the Commissioner's junior police corps, formed last year, which occasioned Nation-wide comment.

Specifically, the Commissioner would invite all youths in the city, 20 years and younger, to fill out a work application blank at their nearest police station. According to police statistics, it is shown that 20 per cent of Boston's crimes are committed by 'teen-age youths who are unemployed.

At the same time, the Commissioner urged business people to register jobs with the police employment bureau, so that the boys might be placed more quickly.

Hurricane Pay Delayed in Court

Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Ericson was yesterday advised by Attorney General Paul A. Dever that the military department could not approve settlement of a hurricane damage suit, while the case is pending in court.

General Ericson had sought the Attorney General's ruling in connection with a suit filed by the Henry C. Sheils Company for payment for certain repairs made to State armories. The State has contended that the contract price for the work was too high.

General Ericson asked if he could settle for $10,175, but Mr. Dever said the question of payment would have to await the court's decision.

College Parley Backs Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — A resolution approving the present Neutrality Act on grounds that it will keep us out of war was passed by 46 delegates from seven colleges in Massachusetts attending the regional meeting of the New England Conference on Foreign Affairs at Smith College recently.

Delegates, who represented Amherst, Williams, Springfield, and Smith Colleges, Keene and Westfield Teachers' Colleges, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, went on record as favoring a federation of world democracies similar to that suggested by Clarence Streit. Such a federation, they declared, would provide a means to the establishment and maintenance of world peace.

Conferences, making up a body formerly known as the Model League of Nations, were also resolved that an Anglo-French victory in the current European war would be more auspicious for the survival of democracy than a victory of the Hitler regime; that "true neutrality necessitates the protection of civil liberties to adherents of all points of view," and that the "expansion of the Army and Navy should not be used solely as a means of providing domestic economic recovery."

Among the speakers was Otto F. Kraushaar, Professor of Philosophy at Smith College, who stressed the necessity for avoiding the mistake of drawing the so-called "deadly parallel" between situations as they existed in 1914-17 and those of today.

One important aspect of the changed situation, he said, is the increase of intelligent interest in foreign affairs among university professors and students, and, in general, a heightened "moral and intellectual preparedness" on the part of the public.

Tag Day for 'Army'

Tag days are being held today by The Salvation Army—in Cambridge, Everett, Malden and Somerville. Army officers and soldiers were stationed at busy points in these cities and handed a shield-shaped tag to each donor. The collectors will work until late in the evening.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 770,840
1939 volume to date 238,183,430
1938 volume to date 260,742,776

Some Stocks Up Moderately In Slow Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP)—Selected stocks leaned moderately forward in today's market but many issues were unchanged to slightly lower.

It was one of the slowest Saturday sessions in several weeks, with the ticker tape frequently at a standstill near the start of the final hour.

Such steels as United States, Bethlehem, Republic, and Youngstown moved up fractionally as next week's mill operations were expected to hold at or near the recent record peak.

Others a shade higher most of the time included United Aircraft, North American Aviation, General Motors, Chrysler, Southern Pacific, Montgomery Ward, General Electric, Kennecott, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., Consolidated Edison and J. C. Penney.

Backward were Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, American Telephone, Chesapeake & Ohio and Woolworth.

There was a scarcity of traders in boardrooms and the few who appeared showed no great urge to step out very far either way. Continued favorable business developments, however, were still seen as the principal anti-selling agument. The European picture again was a minor market influence.

United States Government and foreign dollar obligations made the best showing in the bond market today.

Federal issues rounded out the week's rising trend with fresh gains running to around ½ point near the finish of the short session.

Advances in the government list were made on light transfers, indicating to dealers that supplies were small and buyers were willing to pay higher prices in order to find an outlet for investment money.

Bright spots in the foreign list were gains of 3 points or more in Montevideo 7s and 6s. Vienna City 6s, however, dropped 7½ on a single sale.

Corporate issues seemed in no great hurry to get very far either way. A good handful of recently favored rails were trimmed a bit, including St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G", N. Y. Central 5s and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s.

Marked up a trifle were Portland General Electric 4½s, Studebaker 6s and Commonwealth Edison 3½s.

Central New England 4s ran up 3½ in brisk trade.

New Issues Show Signs of Revival

NEW YORK (AP)—The new capital market showed signs of revival this week, public offerings of new securities reaching $41,462,500, the largest amount since the period ended Aug. 24, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The total, covering the week ended Nov. 16, was approximately three times as large as any other since the beginning of the war in Europe put a damper on activity. A $30,000,000 issue by New York City was mainly responsible for breaking the stalemate.

Latest offerings were 97 per cent for obtaining new capital rather than for refunding existing obligations.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$39,035,000	$57,649,500
Railroad		
Miscellaneous	2,000,000	950,000
Stock	427,500	2,754,000
Total	41,462,500	61,353,500

Business Personals

Oscar Wells, chairman of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., has been elected a director of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to succeed Addison R. Smith of Louisville, Ky., resigned.

William F. Washburn has been elected president of D. Armstrong & Co., shoe manufacturers, with which he has been a quarter of a century. For 20 years he has been vice-president and general manager. He succeeds Harold Keith of Brockton, Mass., as president.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 16 compared with Nov. 16, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $10,-3y2,604.87 ($8,400,995.39); expenditures, $23,-700,167.76 ($26,958,321.70); net balance, $2,-275,813,960.25 ($2,529,359,496.57); working balance included $1,573,801,305.36 ($1,917,-837,019.83); customs receipts for month, $15,549,956.68 ($14,285,124.84); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $2,050,450,719.96 ($2,-104,137,569.25); expenditures, $3,577,538,-243.73 ($3,364,824,776.35); excess of expenditures, $1,527,087,523.77 ($1,260,687,207.10); gross debt, $41,229,110,445.53 ($38,530,530,-876.30); increase over previous day, $18,-953,983.27; gold assets, $17,234,862,523.55 ($14,162,163,994.79).

Bank of France

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Nov. 10 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 97,266, unchanged; balances abroad 74, increase 2; discounted commercial bills —France 6,485, decrease 351; negotiable bills bought in France, 4,536, unchanged; advances against securities 3,652, decrease 11; 30-day advances against Government securities 503, decrease 140; temporary advances to state 29,172, increase 1,400; circulation 146,721, increase 129; total credit to current accounts 16,067, increase 4; ratio of gold to sight liabilities 59.75 per cent compared with 59.80 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

San-Nap-Pak Plans Issue

NEW YORK—The San-Nap-Pak Mfg. Co., Inc., makers of facial tissue and paper toweling, which filed recently with the Securities and Exchange Commission a block of 50,000 shares of common stock to be sold for the account of two major stockholders, announced that underwriters of the issue would be the Whitney-Phoenix Company, Inc., New York; Johnston, Lemon & Co., Washington; Waterman Corporation, Albany. The company said that its intention was to secure wider distribution for its securities before applying for listing on the New York Curb Exchange.

Allied Kid Sales Up 24 P. C.

The Allied Kid Company reported sales for October of $893,149, an increase of more than 24 per cent compared with October of last year. The company said sales for the first four months of the company's fiscal year, beginning July 1, amounted to $3,647,014, a gain of about 36 per cent compared with the same months of 1938.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	2	52½	52½	52½	N'v 16
11½	6½	Adams Ex (.10g)	5	9	9	9	N'v 17
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21¼	21	21¼	N'v 16
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	56½	56	56½	+ ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	3	7¼	7	7¼	N'v 17
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 17
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	17¾	17½	17¾	N'v 16
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	23⅜	22½	22½	N'v 17
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 17
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	178½	178½	178½	+1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14½	14½	14½	N'v 17
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 17
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	5	10½	10½	10½	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	69	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	5	41	40½	40⅞	N'v 17
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	5	16	15¾	15¾	N'v 15
3⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	
74⅛	50	Amerada Cp (2)	13	60	59	59	— ⅞
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	21	21	21	N'v 17
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	8	40⅜	39¼	39¼	N'v 17
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	N'v 16
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	49¾	49	49	N'v 17
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	15	113¾	112	113½	N'v 17
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	170½	170½	170½	
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	55	55	55	N'v 16
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	4	23½	23	23¼	N'v 17
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	121⅛	121½	121½	+ ½
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	N'v 17
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	9	9	9	N'v 16
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12½	12¼	12¼	N'v 17
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 17
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	11	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	13	25	23¾	25	+1¼
29⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	33	30	29	30	+1½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	22	8½	8	8½	+ ½
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	9	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	N'v 17
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	6½	6½	6½	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	N'v 17
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	14	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 17
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅞
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	5	25¼	25	25¼	— ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	9	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	16	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	4	4	4	N'v 17
40⅛	24⅞	Am Metal (¾g)	6	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	25	5¼	5¼	5¼	
55½	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	6	55¾	55	55¾	+1
47	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	7	47½	46¼	47½	+1
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	24	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	11	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(23¾k)	4	76½	76½	76½	N'v 17
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	4	11¾	11½	11¾	N'v 16
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	9	52½	52	52½	+ ½
142⅞	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	N'v 17
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	8	65¾	65	65	N'v 17
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	2	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	6	16½	16⅜	16½	N'v 17
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	22	21½	21½	— ¾
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	8	89	88	88	N'v 17
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	N'v 10
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	3	169¾	169⅜	169⅜	— ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	80½	80½	80½	
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	9	82½	81¾	82½	+ ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¾	149¾	149¾	+ ¾
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	N'v 17
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	4	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	92	91⅞	92	+1½
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	13	11½	10¾	11⅛	N'v 17
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	14	52	50	50	N'v 17
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	8⅛	8	8	N'v 17
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	N'v 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	16	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅝
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	4	42⅛	42	42	N'v 17
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅝
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	—1
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 9
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	2	34¼	34	34¼	N'v 17
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	105	104¼	105	+ ¾
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	27	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	7	51¾	51½	51½	+ ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	3	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	2	11½	11½	11½	N'v 17
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9½	9½	9½	N'v 17
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	76	77	N'v 15
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	6	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	5	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	4	60¾	60⅛	60⅛	N'v 17
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	3	26	25⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	17	16¾	17	+1
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	5	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+2⅛
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108	108	108	N'v 14
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	N'v 15
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	65	64¾	65	N'v 15
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 17
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 16
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	31	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	4	18	17⅞	18	
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	3	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
30½	18½	Bang & Ar (2)	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ¾
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	N'v 17
13	6	Barker Bros	4	10¼	9⅞	10¼	N'v 17
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	5	14	14	14	N'v 17
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	13	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	N'v 14
107½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	N'v 17
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	10	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ¼
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	9	85	84⅜	85	+ ⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	14	17⅝	17½	17½	N'v 17
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	114¾	114½	114½	N'v 17
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	3	34¼	33½	33⅞	N'v 13
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	6	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	25	21¾	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	5	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	33⅛	33	33⅛	N'v 17
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	3	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 17
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	3	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	N'v 13
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51	51	51	— ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 10
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	12	12	12	
11	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	11	11	11	N'v 15
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	10	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	N'v 17
42	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	42	42	42	N'v 17
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	36	36	36	N'v 14
25	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	38	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ½
13½	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	7	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	2	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	4	22½	22½	22½	N'v 17
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	5	24½	24⅛	24¼	N'v 17
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	2	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	N'v 17
17¾	9½	Camp Wy (.20g)	2	15	15	15	
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	7	5½	5	5	— ¼
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	26½	26½	26½	N'v 16
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	1	75¼	75	75¼	N'v 17
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	4	54	54	54	+ ¾
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	N'v 14
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	10	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24	24	24	— ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	N'v 17
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6½	6½	6½	
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	9	8¾	8¾	N'v 17
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	12	7⅝	7¼	7¼	N'v 17
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	2	19⅛	19	19	N'v 16
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	26¼	26	26¼	N'v 17
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	N'v 17
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	5	42⅜	42	42⅜	— ⅛
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	+1
437⅜	24	Fair Morse (½g)	1	36	35	35	N'v 17
38½	20	Fajardo (2)	5	29½	29½	29½	N'v 17
18½	11	Fed Lt & Trac	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
165	85	Fed M & Smelt	3	156	154	154	N'v 17
6⅜	2⅛	Fed Mot Truck	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 17
1⅝	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	1	1	1	1	N'v 17
27½	18¾	Fed D Stores (1)	4	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
89¾	82¾	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	87	87	87	N'v 14
23¼	14⅞	Ferro Enam (1a)	5	23⅛	23	23	
38	27¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
25½	17⅜	Firest T & R (1)	2	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	N'v 17
105½	99¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	104¾	104½	104¾	N'v 17
51	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	N'v 17
31½	15	Flintkote	49	22¼	21⅛	22¼	+1⅜
38	25	Flor Stove (2)	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	N'v 15
25	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
5	1½	Follansbee Bros	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	N'v 17
37½	21	Food Mch (1¾g)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	N'v 16
29¾	14	Foster Wheeler	31	20¼	19⅜	20	N'v 17
97⅛	1½	Francisco Sugar	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	N'v 15
36	18¼	Freeport S (1a)	3	34⅛	33¾	33¾	N'v 17
		G					
3¼	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5⅞	2	Gair (Robert)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	7½	Gair (Rob) pf	8	16¾	16	16⅜	N'v 17
7⅛	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 13
18¾	9⅜	Gaylord C (.70g)	3	14¼	14	14	N'v 17
52	45½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	N'v 17
9	5½	Gen Am Invest	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	N'v 16
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 6
65	40	Gen A Tr (1¼g)	2	55⅜	55¼	55⅜	+ ¼
11	7½	Gen Bak (.45g)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Gen Bronze	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 16
18	9	Gen Cable	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
35	17¾	Gen Cable A	1	23	23	23	N'v 14
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	56	56	56	N'v 13
25¼	16½	Gen Cigar (1¾g)	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (1.40g)	37	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅝
47⅞	36⅝	Gen Foods (2a)	20	45½	45⅛	45½	+ ½
118⅝	107¾	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	N'v 15
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
99	72½	Gen Mills (3¾g)	2	91½	91⅜	91½	+ ½
56¾	36⅝	Gen Mot (3½g)	32	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+ ⅞
126¼	112	Gen Motor pf (5)	1	125	125	125	+1
6⅞	3¼	Gen Out Adver	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
38	28	Gen Out A (4k)	1	36	36	36	N'v 15
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (30g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
1¾	¾	Gen Pub Serv	3	1	1	1	N'v 17
28	12½	Gen Ry Signal	3	20	20	20	
1⅝	½	Gen Real&Util	1	¾	¾	¾	N'v 17
20¼	14	Gen Real & U pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
41	19⅛	Gen Refr't (½g)	1	34	34	34	— ¾
15½	12½	Gen Shoe (1.20)	5	15	15	15	N'v 17
193⅝	133⅜	Gen Tel (1)	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
15⅜	8⅛	Gen Theat (.65g)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
18	10½	Gen T I (.20g)	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 17
27⅝	15⅜	Gen T & R (½g)	3	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	5¾	Gillette Saf (.60)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
54	43⅝	Gillette S pf (5)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	N'v 17
13⅞	6¼	Gimbel Bros	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
66½	43	Glidden Co	2	55⅜	53⅞	55⅜	N'v 16
24½	14	Glidden Co	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	N'v 15
3¾	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	N'v 17
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.20a)	1	2½	2½	2½	
24¾	13½	Goodrich (1g)	7	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	4	66	66	66	N'v 17
38⅜	21⅛	Goodyear T (1)	11	25

Commerce and Finance

Turnover of Retail Goods Substantially Above Year Ago

Business and Industry

Pan Americans See U. S. as Key To New Capital

GUATEMALA CITY (AP)—Investment of "essential capital" in Latin American enterprises, with the United States indicated as the desired investor, was proposed in a resolution apparently assured of adoption by the Pan-American Treasury Conference.

The suggestion, by Eduardo Villasenor, Mexican Finance Minister, was approved at an informal meeting, which delegates of most of the 19 represented countries attended.

"I want to establish clearly that projects of Latin American advancement depend directly on capital investments and that all talk of the great future of our countries with their present lack of capital reserves is nothing but air," said Mr. Villasenor.

"We can hope that now the principle is firmly established that American governments accept the inescapable task of creating machinery to make such investments possible.

"Plainly, the United States is the key to such a creation.

"We can only hope that when this problem arises, the United States will realize that the economic future of the hemisphere where the United States is inevitably located, and with whose destiny she is forever linked, depends on the financial pioneering and cooperating of our good neighbor to the north."

Villasenor earlier had proposed creation of a central bank to handle exchange and credits among American countries, but it was learned that a number of delegates at a closed session of the monetary committee felt it was too complicated to adopt without extended investigation.

He then introduced the investment resolution, which he said was "substantially what I had in mind."

The United States was not specifically mentioned in the resolution, which called for "essential capital" for industrial and agricultural development and to stabilize American currencies.

The present week-long conference was arranged by the Lima Pan American conference last December specifically to discuss mutual Treasury and exchange problems.

Excess Reserves Drop $360,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks dropped again last week, falling $360,000,000 in three weeks to $5,170,000,000.

The total, however, is still so high that Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board last week advocated a tax program which he said would help reduce the excessive supply of idle money.

In the week ended Nov. 15, the decrease amounted to $180,000,000, due primarily to governmental borrowing through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The board also disclosed that the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks decreased their holdings of Federal bonds by $9,000,000, of Federal notes by $8,000,000 and of Treasury bills by $21,000,000 during the week.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

German Food Situation Is Seen Better Than in 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Germany's current foodstuff position is substantially better than in 1914, but considerable deficiencies still exist, and the chief obstacle to filling those deficiencies is not the Allied blockade so much as it is the finding of means to make payment for necessary imports, observes the Standard Statistics Company, currently.

Blaming the lack of foodstuffs for the German collapse in 1918, the Nazis have taken strong measures to prevent a recurrence of that situation. They have been years preparing for a siege. Total farm income has been increased more than 50 per cent during the past five years. Self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs has been increased to about 85 per cent.

However, self-sufficiency in Germany does not mean the amount of food the people would normally consume, but rather the amount on which the government thinks the people can get along. In this connection, it is pertinent to note that the amount of consumers' goods available to the civilian public is about one-third less now than it was in 1928.

Near-Sufficiency in Grains

Particularly strenuous efforts have been made to increase the output of bread grains, as well as feed grains and fodder. Reflecting these efforts as well as recent bumper harvests, Germany has come fairly close to attaining a minimum self-sufficiency in grains. There is, however, still a considerable deficiency of fodder. Reflecting this condition, supplies of milk, butter, meat, and animal fats are sufficient for only the most meager requirements. Moreover, Germany is still dependent upon outside sources for edible fats, food oils, fish, legumes, and tropical and semi-tropical fruits.

Through abnormally heavy imports in recent periods, Germany has built up a substantial reserve of food staples. This store is estimated to be sufficient for six months' needs under wartime conditions.

Nevertheless, the German Government has been looking well into the future. Consumption of high quality foodstuffs such as meat, milk, butter and cheese has been under regulation since the winter of 1935-36. The regulations became much more stringent after the war began. The extent to which the German citizen has had to tighten his belt is indicated by the following table:

	Per Capita Consumption 1935-1938 Pounds per year	Per Capita Ration	Ration Percent of Normal
Meats	100.2	57.2	57.1
All fats	57.4	32.5	56.6
Sugar	51.0	28.7	56.3
Coffee & substitutes	9.7	6.4	66.0

Ration cards were introduced in Germany on Aug. 27, 1939, and were applied to meat, fats and oils, milk, sugar, coffee, cereal products and eggs. On Sept. 23, rations were reallocated under five categories—normal, laborers doing heavy work, laborers doing the heaviest kind of work, children under six, and children from six to 10. The net effect of the later system was a further substantial reduction in consumption. Moreover, rationing was extended to include bread.

Fat Scarcity Chief Weakness

The adequacy of existing rations may be questioned, especially if comparison is made with the average consumption in countries enjoying a higher standard of living. In the past quarter century Germans have grown accustomed to a scarcity of high quality foods, however, and while the current rations provide for a distinctly lean fare, they are sufficient for essential nourishment.

Although bread rations at present are estimated to be about equal to normal requirements, additional restrictions may be imposed in the event of a poor harvest or a long war. Moreover, the cold statistical figures give no indication of the extent to which the quality of German foodstuffs has deteriorated. Available supplies are eked out to a considerable extent by adulteration.

Scarcity of edible fats is a fundamental weakness in Greater Germany's food position. The Reich is dependent upon imports to the extent of practically 45 per cent of total requirements. Even under current strict rations the country will not be able to make ends meet. Only about 5 per cent of oil seeds, Germany's most important supply of edible fats, has been imported from the neighboring neutral or friendly countries, while the remainder has been obtained from overseas countries. Consequently, the British blockade may result in a serious shortage of vegetable oils.

The following table gives the German consumption of various foods for 1935-1938, the domestic production, and the percent of requirements produced:

	Total Requirements (Thousands of tons)	Domestic Prod. (Thousands of tons)	P. C. of requirements
Meat	3,635	2,891	79.8
Fish	844	595	72.1
Eggs (Millions)	8,125	6,673	82.1
Vegetables	3,473	3,200	92.1
Fruit	2 426	1,576	65.0
Butter	574	493	85.9
Lard and tallow	576	536	93.1
Whale oil	187	31	16.6
Vegetable oils	635	32	5.0

Blockade Seen Ineffective

Because Germany and Russia now dominate all of Eastern Europe, which is primarily agricultural, the chances of the Allied blockade starving out Germany are small, since sources of food supplies apparently will not be cut off. The British and French fleets cannot prevent shipments to Germany from Russia, Italy, Hungary, and the Balkan and Baltic nations.

Retail Sales 8 to 16 P. C. Over Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales turnover remained at substantially high levels this week despite a slight contraction in volume from the previous week, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly survey.

"Active turnover was shared by practically all departments," the agency said, "although wearing apparel, particularly women's coats and furs, was outstanding in most cities."

The increase above last year was placed at 8 to 16 per cent.

The review said a strong pick-up in tourist traffic in the South stimulated consumer demand in that area. Sections of the southwest, which have recently suffered from severe drought, also reported slightly enlarged sales volume.

"As a rule, however," the survey said, "buying in agricultural areas appeared more cautious than in September, when farm prices were moving up rapidly, and industrial sections seemed to be improving their relative position.

"A number of stores opened Christmas departments during the week and gift merchandise began to move in promising quantities. Purchasing was reported to be largely in the more expensive brackets."

"Percentage increases over last year in the trade of the various regions were estimated as follows: New England 5 to 9, East 9 to 14, Middle West 12 to 17, South 11 to 15, Southwest 8 to 14, Northwest 6 to 15, Pacific Coast 2 to 6.

"Store buyers were reported to be budgeting for an average increase in Christmas trade of 8 to 12 per cent. Holiday merchandise was still called for in mail orders, but emphasis was principally on goods for January promotions.

"Buyers found considerable difficulty in obtaining desired quantities of off-price merchandise for January clearances. Although dry goods houses were in the midst of a fairly dull period, following the heavy turnover of the past two months, they made few attempts to attract business through price concessions."

British Foreign Trade in October Below Year 1938

LONDON (AP)—British foreign trade in October showed a slight gain over the first month of the war but declined in comparison with a similar period last year.

Imports totaled £61,841,464 (about $247,365,856), an increase over September by £11,917,197 (about $47,668,788) but £17,237,439 (about $68,939,756) below that of October, 1938.

Britain exported goods valued at $24,622,840 (about $78,491,360), an increase of £1,535,595 (about $6,142,380) over September but £17,937,156 (about $71,748,624) under that of October a year ago.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The clearing banks have resumed publication of their monthly position, though the figures given are no longer the average for the four or five weekly making-up days in each month, but refer to the last making up day in the month.

From August average to the end of September bank cash increased by £34,500,000 to £267,451,000, equal to 11.74 per cent of deposits. Physical removal of clearing from London has naturally produced an increase in the value of checks in course of collection; the record September figure of £86,746,000 is over £13,000,000 higher than the August level.

Bills discounted have fallen by nearly £43,000,000, and advances are higher by £26,000,000. Compulsory reduction of credits to foreign customers has caused a reduction of over £7,000,000 in acceptances.

Thus during September, and also in subsequent weeks, the credit base of the country has been expanded. Partly this is the result of the return of notes from circulation, which reached a record figure of £553,500,000 immediately after the declaration of war.

The credit position is also eased by the time lag between purchases of gold and foreign exchange by the Exchange Equalization Account, and the subsequent issue of Treasury Bills to raise the sterling necessary for these purchases. This condition is reflected in a decline in government deposits at the Bank of England and an increase in bankers deposits.

Rates Have Fallen

As a result of these credit conditions, open market interest rates have fallen, and toward the end of October some of the clearing banks lowered their buying rates for Treasury bills below 2 per cent, which is their minimum interest rate for day-to-day loans.

Thus, for the moment the short-term interest rate is higher than the longer term rates. This unusual position reflects the expectation that the general level of interest rates, including bank rate, will be further reduced in the future.

Week by week the market has been expecting a reduction in bank rate to 2 per cent. The present rate of 3 per cent is completely out of touch with open market rates. The latest explanation of the maintenance of 3 per cent is that a reduction to 2 per cent is being saved aaginst the day when the Government wants to issue a war loan. For the present the market anticipates that the Treasury will raise cash by expansion in weekly issues of Treasury bills.

There are large funds available for the purchase of bills, since the outbreak of war caused a heavy reduction in the volume of commercial paper. Foreign acceptance credits are being liquidated on official order, and the Government is having to finance imports in bulk. According to one estimate, the market is around £120,000,000 shorter of bills than it was last July.

Market Improves

The stock exchange has been feeling progressively happier, and prices of gilt-edged and of equity shares have been rising above their fixed minimum prices below which dealings may not be made. The Financial News index of prices of common shares fell to a low of 66.4 at the end of September, but by Oct. 19 had risen to 73.1.

This rise in prices does not indicate any heavy buying; on the contrary, the market is very thin. But the first shock of war adjustments is wearing off; in this as in so many other directions of our economy, precautionary measures were set in motion at the outbreak of war which have proved, at any rate for the present, to be far more drastic than necessary.

In the jargon of the financial world, the stock market is benefiting from "a definitely more positive public psychology." The Financial News wrote that one.

The Financial News has elaborated a proposal to set up in England a body along the lines of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The American RFC was formed to help deserving business organizations over the worst part of the economic crisis. The proposed English RFC would help business firms over the adjustment period of conversion of our economy to war aims.

Offers Recommendations

The Financial News suggests three guiding principles for the assistance of business in such changes. First, the assistance must be selective; there should be nothing like a subsidy to quasi-luxury trades whose activity must necessarily be damped down in war time.

Second, assistance must be on commercial and not on charitable lines. It must be a business proposition and will be justified only in proportion as it is self liquidating; hardship cannot in itself be a claim to the laying out of public money in this special way. Potential national service, present or future, alone is the criterion.

Thirdly, there are great objections to the placing of the detailed administration of any scheme in the hands of a government department.

The English RFC, suggested by the Financial News, could have a nominal capital subscribed by all the large banking groups, to which the Government might agree to make a maximum advance sufficient to meet all necessary demands. "Each of the different banking institutions might as a branch of the main organization be responsible for administering the scheme vis-a-vis to its own customers of whose credit-worthiness it would be obviously the best judge."

The Ministry of Labor's cost of living index rose during September from 55 per cent above the level of July, 1914, to 65 per cent above this level. This automatically affects the wages of large numbers of workers in this country which are related by various agreements to the cost of living index.

Some workers get a basic wage plus a sliding scale addition based on the index. Some have a standard wage for fixed levels of the index, and for some, changes in wages are made when the index has moved a fixed number of points in either direction. The number of workmen affected by such agreements is something over 1,250,000.

Industrial Output Close to 1929 Peak

United States industrial production is close to the 1929 peak, the Federal Reserve Board indicates.

A board statement, just issued said that in the first half of November industrial activity "increased further" from the 120 index rating of October. The board gave no definite figure, but 125 was the peak reached by the index in 1929. The Board will not give a definite estimate for a few weeks yet.

During October, the board's index jumped from 111 to 120, but the board explained that the November advance was less rapid than that in earlier months, as industrial production in many plants approached capacity.

Direct Exchange Of Moneys Urged For Pan Americans

GUATEMALA CITY (AP)—Cesar Andrade, Finance Minister of Ecuador and delegate to the Pan-American Treasury Conference, reported the conference's exchange committee had voted to recommend his proposal for direct exchange of moneys in the western hemisphere.

At present, Mr. Andrade said, almost no American countries quote their currencies in terms of other American moneys. The result is that Venezuelan Bolivars, for example, cannot be used to purchase Ecuadorean sucres, Mexican pesos or Guatemalan quetzals.

Latin American merchants must buy dollars, pounds, or francs with their native currencies, then exchange these purchases for money of the country in which they seek to do business.

A member of the United States delegation commented that Andrade's proposal for direct exchange was "so simple it's dramatic. It should prove of tremendous benefit in stimulating inter-American trade and the expansion of movement of all goods through Latin America."

Final details of the plan were being worked out for presentation to the full conference Saturday.

It was learned a movement was developing among representatives of the 19 nations at the conference to hold another meeting next year in Caracas, Venezuela.

See 1940 Farm Income Around Ten Billions

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal farm officials predicted that farm income would reach $10,000,000,000 next year, the highest since 1937, if industrial activity increases as is expected.

Included in the estimate are receipts from sale of agricultural products, the value of products consumed on the farm, and government benefit payments which this year may total $750,000,000. This year's gross farm income is expected to be about $9,500,000,000. The peak since the depression was $10,424,000,000 in 1937.

Upturn Expected

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has forecast a "moderate" upturn in economic conditions in 1940 as a result of demands arising from the European war, "less cautious" buying policies on the part of businessmen generally, and prospects for a "considerable" increase in the output of automobiles and other durable consumer goods.

This general upturn, the bureau said, should result in enlarged consumer demand for farm products and consequently a larger agricultural income. The improved demand probably will be greatest, it said, for those products that enter rather directly into consumption, such as meat animals, dairy products, poultry, and fruits and vegetables. Some commodities, particularly pork, lard and dairy products, may benefit from increased foreign demand.

"Most farm families," the bureau said, "will be able to buy somewhat better living in 1940 than they bought in 1939 if national income from agriculture increases as anticipated."

Costs May Rise

While pointing out that farm production costs may rise and the cost of things farmers buy may increase, the bureau said the anticipated increase in farm income would more than offset these advances to give rural families an increased purchasing power.

The bureau also said that if costs of living rise, farm families as a group may feel the pinch less than city families.

"Costs of producing food for household use increase less than do retail food prices, hence most farm families can offset a rise in the general retail price level, in part, by planning to produce a larger-than-usual share of their total food supplies," the bureau said.

New Kellogg Head

W. H. Vanderploeg

Elected President and General Manager of the W. K. Kellogg Co. to succeed W. K. Kellogg, founder of the firm and its active head since 1906. Mr. Vanderploeg, formerly a Vice-President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, joined the firm last April and became Vice-President of the company.

N. Y. Banks Favor Closing Saturdays All the Year Round

NEW YORK (AP)—The bulk of New York's banks not only are in favor of shutting up shop on Saturdays during the summer, but also the year round, replies to a questionnaire circulated by the New York State Bankers Association revealed.

The association sent the questionnaire to 303 banks which closed on Saturdays during July and August this past summer and got 251 replies. Of the 251, a total of 214 said they would favor an amendment to the Quinn bill making Saturday closings during July and August mandatory. Only 26 were opposed, while 11 were undecided.

In answer to the question of whether they favored an amendment making Saturday a full holiday throughout the year, 147 replied in the affirmative, 78 were opposed, and 26 undecided.

Says FDIC Put End to Need Of Postal Savings

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Chairman Henry Steagall (D-Ala) of the House Banking Committee said that establishment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation had "removed every reason for the postal savings" system.

In an address prepared for delivery to a meeting of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania bankers, Mr. Steagall said that the postal savings law was enacted as a measure of protection to small depositors and the new system of insuring bank deposits had ended the need for that system.

Deposits Sterilized

"There are now in the postal savings system a billion and a quarter deposits that are withdrawn from normal usage. In a certain sense these deposits are sterilized."

Mr. Steagall urged greater "elasticity" for the Federal Reserve Act and suggested that insurance of individual bank deposits by the FDIC be increased from the present $5,000 maximum to $10,000. Greater protection could be carried without increasing appreciably the burden upon the FDIC and without additional assessments upon the participating banks, he said.

Mr. Steagall said the Federal Reserve "should be liberalized in every detail of its operation so as to make membership in the system attractive not only to national banks but to all banks, large and small.

"Every unnecessary restriction or interference with the management of member banks and every limitation or requirement resulting in the curtailment of their legitimate service or earnings should be avoided. I should like to see the system so organized and administered that no bank could afford not to be a member of it."

Would End Competition

The House Committee head said that "of course it is desired that the Government terminate all agencies and activities that involve the Federal Treasury in the support of private business or that enter into competition with legitimate private business.

"But this can only be accomplished by the resumption of the normal banking activities and an enlarged measure of service by our Federal Reserve System. This is the common task of legislators and bankers."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Import Threat Puts 'Ceiling' On Wheat Mart

CHICAGO, Nov. 18 (AP)—Threat of importation of Canadian wheat into the United States should domestic prices get much higher or Canadian prices go much lower today had placed what grain traders called a "ceiling" over the wheat market.

They meant by this that many dealers believe no material advance in domestic prices can be registered as long as this threat exists unless there is a corresponding upturn in the value of Canadian wheat.

Under normal conditions the United States would not import grain as long as it has its present surplus. However, Canadian wheat is priced so much cheaper than domestic wheat that even with the 42 cents per bushel duty, grain men estimate Canadian varieties can be delivered to mills in the East for only about 10 cents a bushel more than comparable grades of home grown wheat would cost. Thus, narrowing of this spread might invite imports, especially in the winter.

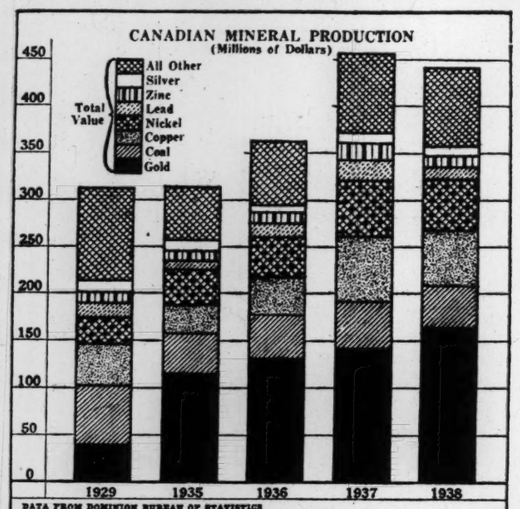
This situation is a result partly of the large Canadian surplus, some of which, due to wartime conditions, is coming to American ports for storage in bond before being exported. An equally important factor, however, is that the comparatively high domestic prices are due in part to operation of the program under which approximately 170,000,000 bushels have been stored under Government loans and as insurance reserves, being thus temporarily removed from market.

Theodore E. Cunningham, veteran grain merchant, said reports to him indicated that at the close of last week there were 17,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in store at lower lake ports and points east of there in the United States. In addition more grain was en route to these points.

"It seems certain that up to their ability to find storage there will be additional quantities pointed to our eastern terminals including no doubt much wheat to lie in boats in Buffalo and other eastern lake port harbors during the winter," he said.

"So, if the supply situation at the points of first accumulation continues to contract, it is not unlikely that we must proceed to a point where we might have to take considerable of that Canadian wheat during the winter."

Gold Output Largest Portion Of Canadian Mineral Value



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

More than a third of the value of Canada's mineral production has been gold for the past few years. Total mineral production was off in 1938 but gold continued its annual increase of the past few years.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of Nov. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged in the week ended Nov. 11 compared with the previous week, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau's index, continues the report, was 79.3 per cent of the 1926 average. Four of the 10 major commodity group indexes were unchanged and six showed fractional advances. The increases range from 0.1 per cent to 0.4 per cent.

Industrial commodities, that is, "all commodities other than farm products and foods," which had continued upward since August, leveled off at 84.4 per cent of the 1926 average. Following a steady rise since August, the "all commodities other than farm products" group remained unchanged for the second week.

The indexes for textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials were also steady. Farm products and miscellaneous commodities rose 0.4 per cent.

Chemicals and drugs increased 0.3 per cent. Foods, hides and leather products, and housefurnishing goods advanced by 0.1 per cent.

Wholesale prices of raw materials, influenced by higher prices for farm products, raw jute, and cocoa beans averaged 0.3 per cent higher. The group of semi-manufactured commodities increased 0.2 per cent and finished products continued upward with a rise of 0.1 per cent.

	Nov. 11	Nov. 4	Oct. 14	Aug. 26	P.C. Inc. From Nov. 11 to 1939
Commodity Groups					
All commodities	79.3	79.3	78.9	78.9	6.0
Farm products	67.8	67.5	66.7	72.3	11.0
Foods	72.4	72.3	72.7	73.0	8.5
Hides & leather prods	104.5	104.4	105.0	105.0	12.9
Textile products	75.6	75.6	74.2	74.2	12.2
Fuel & light. materials	74.7	74.7	74.4	74.4	2.0
Metals & metal prods	96.2	96.2	95.3	95.3	2.9
Building materials	93.1	93.1	92.5	92.5	3.8
Chemicals & drugs	77.9	77.7	77.6	77.6	5.0
House furnishing gds	89.7	89.6	89.2	89.2	3.1
Miscellaneous	78.2	77.9	77.9	77.6	5.0
Raw materials	72.5	72.3	71.6	71.6	9.5
Semi-manufd articles	82.1	81.9	83.6	83.6	10.3
Finished products	82.7	82.6	82.2	82.2	4.3
All commodities other than farm products	81.9	81.9	81.6	81.6	5.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.4	84.4	83.7	83.7	5.0

Commerce Bureau Reorganized To Aid Business Men

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Harry L. Hopkins has reorganized the personnel of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in an effort to increase the agency's value to business men.

Acting in conjunction with James W. Young, director, he reassigned most of the Bureau's ranking officers to new duties and at the same time instituted a plan of keeping a finger constantly on the pulse of business.

To that end, Commerce Department officials in the 12 Federal Reserve cities—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco—were made regional supervisors and instructed to keep in touch with business so that their combined reports will give the department an up-to-the-minute picture of the business situation.

This work will be supervised by C. Roy Mundee, formerly chief of the foodstuffs division.

He will be succeeded in the foodstuffs division by F. H. Rawls, who has been relieved from the position of assistant director of the bureau at his own request.

The other assistant director, N. H. Engle, has been assigned to another new bureau activity—promoting business research at state universities by personal contact with university officials and business men.

Most of Mr. Engle's former duties were added to those of Ernest A. Tupper, chief statistician of the bureau.

Of Mr. Rawls' former duties, supervision of industrial divisions was given to Carroll Wilson of Boston, who came to the bureau recently from a New York investment firm, and other duties were assigned to Bruce Berckmans, recent recruit from various business executive roles in New York.

Rubber Shipments To U. S. Reported In Large Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—A war-stimulated race to replenish rubber supplies in the United States was indicated in trade figures showing a heavy movement of the material from the Far East.

The Rubber Manufacturers' Association reported 100,000 long tons of crude rubber were afloat at the end of October, headed for U. S. ports, to build up stocks which have been reduced to unusually low levels by record consumption.

The figure was nearly double the October, 1938, total of 51,062. Rubber authorities said it was the largest "float" destined for this country in many years.

British and Dutch merchant ships, which usually carry the bulk of the imports from the Netherlands East Indies and British Malaya, have been bringing rubber via the Panama Canal and direct to the Pacific Coast in a shift from peace-time routes through the Suez Canal and around the Cape of Good Hope, rubber sources asserted.

Some has been moving overland by rail from Pacific Coast ports to the consuming areas, including Akron, instead of through New York, it was said.

The Manufacturers' Association estimated October consumtpion in the United States increased to a record total of 55,764 tons, compared with 42,850 in the like 1938 month.

Domestic stocks, it reported, dropped to 133,183 tons at the end of October, compared with 259,074 a year ago, making the smallest supply on hand since January, 1930.

At the recent rate of use, it was pointed out, supplies were equal to only about 2½ months' needs. Some trade interests have been urging building supplies to at least six months needs as a war-time precaution.

The trade data, it was noted, excluded any rubber the United States may acquire in the Government's barter of cotton with the British.

Maturity Value of Outstanding U. S. 'Baby Bonds' Exceeds $3,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury called its "baby bonds" virtually grown up after the "maturity value" of those outstanding passed $3,000,000,000.

Sold in units costing as little as $18.75 at nearly every postoffice and originated in 1935 to enable the "little fellow" to invest in Government bonds, these securities are now an important means of financing the deficit.

In the first 10 months of this year, for instance, baby bond purchasers supplied the Treasury with $701,599,722 in cash. This was about $200,000,000 more than sales for all of 1938. However, Congress has forbidden most of the advertising and other promotional stunts by which the bonds were first popularized.

Actual cash receipts from the sale of baby bonds are $2,258,019,824, but since the value of the bonds increases every six months, the current maturity value of the bonds outstanding is $3,010,693,099.

Regular Treasury bonds have a fixed face value in multiples of $1,000 and bear interest. Baby bonds, however, draw no interest, but the face value increases. Thus a bond bought for $18.75 can be cashed for $25 if held 10 years, the maximum maturity of all baby bonds. Other denominations are worth, in 10 years, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. By law, no person can buy more than $10,000 worth in one year.

Thus, in 10 years the face value of a baby bond appreciates 33⅓ per cent, but the investment yield is calculated at 2.9 per cent.

The bonds have been most popular in the Middle West, Chicago leading all other post-offices in sales. The Treasury estimates more than 1,000,000 clerks, factory workers, as well as bankers and businessmen now own them.

Corporation Earnings

Third Quarter†

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Amerada Corp	$108,636	$473,825	$.14	$.60
Anaconda Copper	4,443,608	1,647,855	.51	.19
Auburn Automobile Co	‡*146,509	‡*92,681	...	...
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co	288,652	199,162	.33	.06
Columbian Carbon Co	146,731	863,721	1.39	1.50
Consolidated Biscuit Co	*7,280	103,603	...	.75
Douglas Aircraft	†985,368	†728,815	1.64	1.28
Federal Light & Traction Co	344,449	324,156	.05	.06
Hudson Motor Car Co	*670,848	*1,682,467	...	...
Int'l Nickel Co of Canada	8,811,368	7,552,123	.57	.48
Int'l Paper & Power Co	†635,133	†12,850	†.68	†.01
Muskegon Piston Ring Co	68,386	68,386	.33	.33
National Power & Light	2,204,795	1,941,300	.32	.27
Paramount Pictures Inc	$710,000	650,658	.17	.14
Pittston Co	*107,160	*440,191	...	...
Raybestos-Manhattan	360,796	245,184	/.57	/.39
Richfield Oil	662,488	386,196	.16	.09
Smith (LC) & Corona Typwrtrs Inc	*15,702	*29,047	...	...
United Air Lines Transport Corp	557,329	115,900	.37	.08
United Carbon Co	266,854	330,857	.67	.83

Interim‡

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Andes Copper Mining Co	♭1,473,564	♭1,441,067	.41	.40
Chile Copper Co	6,340,730	9,311,197	1.44	2.11
Cities Service Co	901,105	3,893,324	♦1.14	.01
Columbia Gas	9,181,659	6,633,235	.35	.15
Mission Corp	615,469	934,346	.44	.68
Ohio Oil Co	1,320,412	3,935,862	¶.34	.23
Richfield Oil Corp	1,858,616	1,391,579	.46	.35
Superheater Co	459,217	404,288	.51	.45
Weston Electrical Instrument Corp	317,296	97,704	1.68	.35

*Deficit. †For three months ended Sept. 30. ‡For three months ended Aug. 31. ††Excluding International Hydro-Electric System. ¶On preferred stock. ‖Estimated. /On outstanding shares. ΣFor nine months ended Sept. 30. ♭Includes Potrerillos Railway Co. ♦On $6 preferred stock.

Martin Says Travesty Of War Evident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — William McC. Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, declares that "while war has the effect of taxing certain lines of industry to their maximum of productivity, the aftermath of war will bring serious problems of readjustment that will require years before normal economic balance can be retained."

This statement by Mr. Martin is in a signed article, entitled "The Economic Consequences of War," which appears in the initial issue of "The Exchange, a Magazine of the Financial Community," which will be published by the exchange. The first issue will appear on Nov. 20.

Mr. Martin points out in his article that "if there is any question between war profits and peace, let there be no doubts in any mind as to the choice of American business and industry. It chooses peace," he continues, "knowing that, only through the sane and orderly processes of peace-time activity, the system of free enterprise operates at its best."

The article by Mr. Martin is featured in the new magazine which, according to its publication announcement, "is designed to present authoritative information of interest not only to the brokerage and financial establishment, but also to the general public."

War Not Necessary

"American business and finance know," Mr. Martin says, "that the task of supplying goods to the masses and bettering their standard of living offers unlimited opportunity. It has been erroneously stated by some misinformed that it is 'necessary' to have a war in order for capitalistic industry to attain its maximum productivity. No greater or more dangerous fallacy can be invoked to ensnare a people into the false and futile doctrine that a war will bring 'prosperity' to its economy."

Tracing the economic costs of the last war to the world in general and to the United States in particular, and the waste and destruction which followed as its aftermath, Mr. Martin refers to the one-way effect which war has on a government's finances.

"The public debt in 1916," he states, "was $1,225,146,000. This figure rose phenomenally in three years' time to $25,482,034,000 in 1919. This increase of $24,256,888,000 represented the amount that the Government had to borrow, in excess of tax receipts, to meet urgent expenses necessary to meet the emergencies of war. Actually, the war cost the United States Government $32,400,000,000, after allowing for expenditures for normal governmental activities. Thus, during the war years, some $8,000,000,000 of the costs were met from increased taxation over and above receipts necessary to meet normal expenses of governmental activities.

"Despite this great increase in tax revenues, the greater bulk of the war costs remained as public debt. The lesson is clear that no major war can be financed on a 'self-liquidating' basis. The direct expenses of every war must be borne by the people living at the time, and the major share of the burden is never shifted to succeeding generations.

War Takes Its Toll

"Considering this fact alone, and also the present status of the public debt—increased further as it has been because of fiscal policies invoked to meet the depression—the implications of the grave fiscal problems which war imposes emphasize this as one of the most serious economic consequences of war.

"The travesty of war becomes most apparent if we will but contrast the results that could have accrued to the world economy—to the very real betterment of the masses of the people—if the same amount of energy and organization that was given to the last World War of destruction were devoted, instead, to wealth production.

"One careful student has computed that the huge costs of the World War would have been sufficient to have supplied (1) every family in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium and Australia with a $2,500 house on a $500 lot of at least one acre, with $1,000 worth of furniture; (2) a $5,000,000 library for every community of 200,000 inhabitants in those countries; (3) a $10,000,000 university for every such community; (4) a fund that at 5 per cent interest would yield enough to pay indefinitely $1,000 a year to an army of 125,000 teachers and 125,000 nurses, and (5) still leave enough to buy every piece of property and all wealth in France and Belgium at a fair market price."

New York Central Orders $5,700,000 Steel Rails

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad announced it has placed orders for 64,000 tons of steel rail and track accessories at a cost of $5,700,000 for delivery in 1940.

The rail order was divided among Bethlehem Steel, Carnegie Steel, Inland Steel, and Algoma Steel companies.

With these contracts New York Central's purchases of equipment and heavy material in the last four months have been raised to more than $17,200,000.

To Pay Dividend Arrears

NEW YORK (AP)—Northwestern Electric Co., a subsidiary of American Power & Light Co., announced dividends of $21.87 a share on its 7 per cent preferred stock and $42 a share on the 6 per cent preferred, clearing arrears on both issues. The dividends are payable December 1 to holders of record November 20.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks, New York

—With the market having demonstrated its ability to absorb liquidation of a foreign character within reasonable limits it also appears reasonable to assume that selling of the latter type may be held in check, pending appraisal of the prospects for higher prices. Meanwhile, until the stalemate is definitely broken, ... the line of least resistance still points irregularly upward.

Sheet Steel For Japan

MANSFIELD, Ohio (AP)—The Empire Sheet & Tin Plate Company shortly will begin shipment of a $500,000 order of sheet steel to Japan for farm implements, diverted here from Germany where it had been placed before the war began.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s '45	107.18	107.18	107.18
3 4¼s '52-47	119.14	119.14	119.14
5 2¾s '51-48	107	107	107
1 3½s '52-49	110.25	110.25	110.25
1 3½s '53-49	104.8	104.8	104.8
2 2½s 52-50	104.10	104.10	104.10
11 2¾s '54-51	105.22	105.22	105.22
14 2½s '60-55	106	105.28	106
1 2¾s '59-56	104.16	104.16	104.16
28 2¾s '65-60	104.22	104.11	104.22

Home Owners Loan

3 3s '52-44	107.8	107.8	107.8
6 1½s '47-45	100.15	100.12	100.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	80¼	80¼	80¼
70 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45½	44½	45½
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	63¾	63¾	63¾
7 AmIChem 5½s'49	103½	103	103
3 Am Int 5½s'49	103⅛	103	103⅛
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108¼	108	108¼
5 Am WW&E 6s '75	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	37½	37½	37½
2 Arm Del 4s'37	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Arm Del 4s'55	98½	98½	98½
4 AT&SF 4s'95	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 AT&SF 4s'60	95½	95½	95½
2 AT&SF 4½s'48	103¼	103¼	103¼
24 A C Line 1st 4s'52	79	78⅞	79
7 A C Line 5s'45	77½	77	77
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	39½	39½	39½
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	70	70	70
4 Atl Refin 3s'53	37	37	37
1 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	31½	31½	31⅛
5 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	28	28	28
4 B&O cv 4½s'60	19¾	19¼	19¼
11 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 B&O T C 4s'50	55	55	55
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	76½	76½	76½
2 Bang & Aroo 5s'43	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107½	107⅝	107½
10 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Beth Stl 3½s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Beth Stl 3½s'59	100	99⅞	99⅞
7 Boston&Me 5s'67	43¾	43¾	43¾
5 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	43½	43⅜	43½
25 Boston&Me 5s'55	44	43½	44
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	77¼	77¼	77¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	95	94½	94½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	105½	105¼	105½
2 Buf R&P 4½s'57	42	41⅞	42
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	53	53	53
15 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101½	101½	101½
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102½	102½	102½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	101	101	101
100 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100	99⅞	100
4 Can Pac 4s perp	63½	63½	63½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
19 Cen New Eng 4s '61	46	44	46
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74½	74½	74½
8 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	58¾	58¾	58¾
3 Certain-id 3½s '48	78	78	78
1 C&O 3½s 99&T'D	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '99E	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s'58	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101½	101½	101½
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98	97¾	97¾
4 Chi & E Ill 1st 5s ct	17½	17½	17½
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22¾	22¾	22¾
12 Chi I&L 6s '66	5½	5½	5½
9 Chi I&L 5s '66	5⅞	5½	5¾
23 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
55 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	14¾	14¾	14¾
6 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2½	2½	2½
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 CCC&StL 4½s'77	56¾	56¾	56¾
3 Clev 2Un Trm 5½s '72	91¾	91	91
1 Clev Un Trm 5s '73	82	82	82
1 Colo&So 4½s '80	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
23 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103½	103⅜
28 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104	104¼
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4½s '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110½	110½	110½
57 Comwlth Ed cv 3¼s '58	124⅛	124	124⅛
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51	106	106	106
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	107	107	107
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	108	108	108
8 Con Edis 3½s '58	108½	108⅜	108½
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	107½	107½	107½
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109	109¼	109¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅞
11 Container 5s '46	101	100¾	101
5 Crown Cork 4½s '48	101	101	101
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33¼	33	33
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	47½	47½	47½
2 D&RG 4s '36	9	9¼	9¼
1 D&RG West 5s '55	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	111	111	11
7 Dul Missabe&IR 5s '37	107¼	107¼	107
4 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	17½	17½	17½
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	109	108	109
4 Erie rfg 4s '67	16	15	16
31 Erie 1st 4s '96 reg	44	44	44
10 Firestone T&R3½s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close	151.49	33.86	36.10
Net change	+.49	+.06	+.10
Previous close	151.00	33.80	36.00
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.17

* Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8½	8½	8½
6 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	106	106	106
2 Gen Stl ast 5½s'49	75	74½	74½
1 Ga&Ala cn 5s '45	20½	20½	20½
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104½	104½	104½
1 Gt Nor as '71J	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76d	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77e	83	83	83
5 Gt Nor 4s '46G	103	103	103
7 Gulf M&N5½s'50	85	84½	85
2 GulfStUtil3½s'69	107	106⅞	107
5 HarlemRiv&P 4s '54	60	58½	60
6 Houst'nOilTex4¼s'54	98	97⅞	98
2 Hudson Coal5s '62a	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	44½	44½	44½
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 IC&CSL&NOSs'63a	51¾	51¾	51¾
13 IC&CSL&NO4½s'63	47¾	47¼	47¾
1 Ill Steel 4½s'40	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 InterbRTr 6s '32	32¼	32¼	32¼
10 InterbRTr rfg5s'66ct	72¾	72¾	72¾
7 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	72¾	72¾	72¾
14 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	74	74	74
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	59	59	59
2 Int Paper 5s '55	94¾	94½	94½
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	45¼	45½
2 Int T&T 5s '55	49½	49¼	49½
1 Jones&LoughSt4¼s61	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 K C South 3s '50	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 K C South 3s '50	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105	105	105
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42a	46½	46½	46½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	49½	49½
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	86	86	86
1 Lautaro Not inc 7s	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
3 Leh V 4½s 2003 asd reg	14½	14½	14½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17¼	17	17¼
7 Loews 3½s '46	101¼	101	101¼
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	110	110	110
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98	98	98
12 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	79½	79½	79½
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	80	80	80
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90	75¾	74¾	75⅝
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	74½	74⅜	74½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101	100½	101
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	55	55	55
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2½	2½	2½
6 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15	15	15
1 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	15	15	15
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15	15	15
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4	4	4
1 W 1 Mob & O 4½s '77	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	40¼	40	40¼
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41½	41½	41½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	40½	40½	40½
4 Nat Distill 3½s '49	103½	103½	103½
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 New Eng RR 5s '45	33	33	33
14 N Eng RR 4s '45	32	31½	32
8 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	107	106¾	106¾
4 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35	35	35
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65½	65	65
1 NYC 4s 2013	57½	57	57
6 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	58¾	58½	58¾
4 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	81	81	81
4 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55	55	55
2 NYNH&H 4s '49	116½	116½	116½
19 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¼	19¼	19¼
43 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	29	28½	29
4 NYNH&H 4s '55	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 NYNH&H 4s '56	16½	16	16½
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	7	7	7
1 NYNH&H 3½s '47	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	15½	15½	15½
1 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	7	7¼	7¼
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	104½	104½	104½
1 NY S&W 4s '37	6½	6½	6½
5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9	8	9
1 Niag Sh cv 5½s '50H	103	103	103
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12½	12½	12½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
6 Nor Am Co 5s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106½	106½	106½
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	59	58½	58½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047	51½	51½	51½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	48	48
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	69	69	69
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Ohio Ed 3¼s'72	108⅝	106⅛	106⅝
1 Oklah'ma G&E 3¾s'66	109	109	109
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	107½	107½	107½
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Pen RR gen 5s'68	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	87⅞	87¾	87½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 Pen RR 4¼s'84E	95¾	95⅝	95¾
2 Pen RR 3½s'52	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	69½	69½	69½
3 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	111	111	111

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Ala Pow 5 s'46	108	108	108
3 Ala Pow 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6 Am G & E 5s 2028	108	108	108
12 Am P & L 6s 2016	100⅝	100½	100½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Nov. 18

	Europe Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.98¾	$3.90¼	$4.8397
Cables	3.98¾	3.90

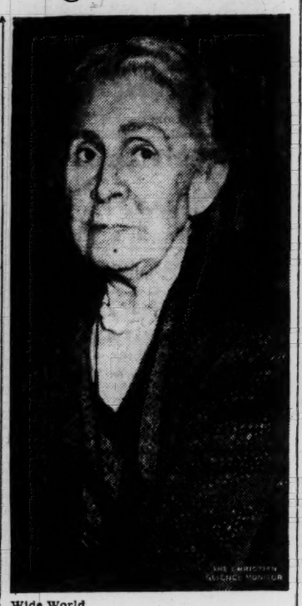
Liberalism of Miss Tarbell Undimmed Through the Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Ida M. Tarbell's thought is as vigorous, fresh, and powerful today as it was in the days when liberals throughout the world looked to her as the foremost woman champion of the "underdog." Her anniversary finds her eager to thresh out a vital problem of the day which closely affects her and help to solve it.

The question, what is to be done with the aged and how may they adapt themselves to a fresh set of economic and physical conditions is the subject of her new book, tentatively called "Life After Eighty." With the same relentless impartiality which marked her epic of the birth and rise of Standard Oil, her study of the tariff question and her sharp etching of the poor man's life, Miss Tarbell approaches this new problem.

The warm, clear voice and finely shaped white head brightened the dim interior of her old-fashion studio as she spoke of contemporary problems. Miss Tarbell believes that both young and old must shape their dreams of personal achievement and depend upon personal dreams to see them through. A recital of the hardships which face young people today had little visible effect upon Miss Tarbell beyond causing her erect figure to straighten just a little more against the straight-backed chair in her studio.



Wide World

Ida M. Tarbell

"Young people have a hard world to face today, but it is not very different from what it has been," she said. "I was born at the height of the depression of the '80's, and every 20 years thereafter a war or economic upheaval broke into my life. I felt these personally, for I had to make my way. The starving on the streets, the stupid wars — for there is nothing more stupid than war—all confronted my generation also.

Youth's Challenge

"Today's march of humanity presents a challenge to young people with imagination. The civil war between labor and capital, the need to find new lands for homeless millions in Europe, the mass migrations of American unemployed, are the great issues whose intelligent solution can bring peace to the world and self-fulfillment to the young people who work for the solution."

Although Miss Tarbell has never met Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, she believes he has made the greatest contribution of any leader of the day to the Nation's labor difficulties. Miss Tarbell's travels included at one time a thorough coverage of the Nation's factories.

"For five years I visited the Nation's factories—I think I saw almost every kind of thing we manufacture," she said, "and at the same time I watched the operation of the machine which labor was building to protect itself. Sidney Hillman was then a labor organizer in the Chicago clothing factories. Conditions among the sweatshop workers were acute. Feeling ran high on both sides. In spite of this, Mr. Hillman never ceased to try to bring employers and representatives together for a peaceful settlement.

"Today, labor and capital, each with a different type of power, have been exerting pressure on government to gain their ends. They employ military tactics such as strikes, lockouts and ultimatums, when the only civilized method to settle disputes is arbitration by an impartial group.

"We have devised good agencies for arbitration and then deserted them in recent years. Labor and capital have been unwilling to trust the courts of arbitration set up by our State and the Department of Labor."

Problems of Aged

"Not only the problems of youth are troubling us in these difficult times, but we have to face equally the attitude of a commercial era to the problems of old age. Our first approach has been a general instinct to decrease employment by pensioning everybody even before the traditional Biblical limit of usefulness at three-score and ten. The tendency itself is very likely legitimate and right. The weakness once more is in using it as a universal nostrum.

"There will always be a considerable number of people whose usefulness to our civilization extends far beyond 70 years."

Miss Tarbell has been quoted in a previous interview to the effect that she believed that "peace would come eventually."

That conception she has found to include in the vast majority of people the instinct for fair play, a love of freedom and the belief that "he that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

It is her reasoned belief that this instinct of mankind for decency in thought and act must necessarily bring the world eventually to a point where wars will yield to the more human condition of "live and let live."

Indians Win $5,300,000 In U. S. Land Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—Fifteen hundred Indians of the Klamath reservation have received $100 in cash each and $1,900 in credits, following distribution of a part of the $5,300,000 the tribe won as a judgment from the United States Government in the now famous Yamsey land case.

The credits are to be used for substantial capital investment, such as cattle, land, farming equipment or crop planting. In addition to the money and credits just distributed in accordance with congressional legislation, $1,600,000 went into a capital reserve fund, and a smaller sum went into a revolving loan fund.

Dates Back 75 Years

A series of blunders, dating back to 1864, paved the way for the judgment won by the Indians, who greet the cash and credits in these later days as not only a piece of good fortune but also as the rectification of a long-standing wrong.

In 1864, the Government made a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin tribes of Snake Indians. The Indians deeded to the United States about 20,000,000 acres of southern Oregon and northern California which, from time immemorial, had been their tribal home. The Indians reserved some 2,500,000 acres for their own use.

In that same year the Oregon Central Military Road Company received a grant of land, designated on either side of a road the company proposed to build from Eugene, Ore., to Lassen Meadows, Nev.

The road was surveyed and a trail cut. Through a mistake, the road company's advance agents went through the Klamath reservation which had just been assigned to the Indians by a United States treaty. Some 11,000 acres were taken from the reservation as a part of the road company's grant.

Subsequently, the Indians began litigation. They fought their claims through Congress and courts, finally winning in the United States Court of Claims and the United States Supreme Court.

During the years since the transaction was made, interest piled up, until it amounted to $4,420,526 on $2,871,250 which, it was held, the Indians were denied on the value of their property when it was taken in 1906. The court subtracted almost $2,000,000 which the Government had paid out in behalf of the Indians for various purposes. Judgment was entered for $5,313,347.

At the last Congress a bill was passed providing for distribution of the money, and this detail has now been completed. Merchants in Klamath Falls have reported notable increases in the volume of business done since the money and credits were received by the Indians.

In many families, children as well as adults are on the judgment roll, making the total received in the family a substantial sum of both cash and credits.

Wage-Hour Charge Denied by Senator

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wage-hour officials said Nov. 18 that a complaint against Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia had been referred to the Regional Office at Richmond for investigation.

They said the complaint was filed by Thomas Reed, chairman of the "Committee on Fair Play for Workers" at Winchester. It alleged, they added, that the Senator had refused to comply with the wage-hour law in his apple picking and processing business near there.

At Winchester, Senator Byrd said that "the charges filed against me by the self-appointed nonresident committee co-operating with the C. I. O. respecting my orchard and farming operations are utterly false and are obviously inspired for political purposes."

Mrs. Catt's Portrait Gift to Smithsonian

WASHINGTON (AP)—The official portrait of Carrie Chapman Catt, feminist leader who still is living and active, took its place Nov. 17 in the woman suffrage gallery of the Smithsonian Institution. Other portraits there are of the late Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, suffrage pioneers.

National board members of the League of Women Voters, which was founded by Mrs. Catt after women won the vote in 1920, presented Mrs. Catt's portrait, painted by Mary Foote in 1927, to the Smithsonian. It was the gift of Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Chicago.

College Revenues Rising But Investments Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Office of Education said Nov. 18 that colleges and universities fared better financially in 1938-39 than they did in the preceding school year.

A report on the finances of approximately 330 institutions showed that collections from students for educational purposes increased nearly 8 per cent; federal, state and local governments raised contributions nearly 1 per cent, and private benefactions for current purposes were 9 per cent higher. Revenue from sales and services of related activities increased 24 per cent. Income from endowment funds dropped off 3 per cent from the preceding year, however.

Workmanship Most Vital in Wall Making

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Bureau of Standards, after building brick walls and knocking them down for over a year, announced Nov 17 that workmanship was, by far, the most important factor in making a strong wall.

The quality of the bricks and the mortar is important, but not nearly so much as the skill with which they are combined.

The bureau is conducting an investigation to determine how the cost of housing can be reduced,

Washington Sidelights

Washington

Epithets: When is an epithet? Last winter Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Representative T. V. Smith (D) of Illinois engaged in a significant radio debate on national issues, extending over many weeks. The speakers maintained outwardly even tempers throughout, but toward the end of the protracted argument radio officials who handled the thing say that the two legislators did not hail one another with quite the same jovial freshness as at the start. In a word, they had got on one another's nerves. Finally, one radio official consulted Senator Taft.

"Well, said the Ohioan in substance, "T. V. is a nice fellow, and on the whole I like him, but would you please get him to stop calling me a corporation lawyer?"

The official said the request sounded reasonable and modest. He consulted Mr. Smith, who has been on the faculty of the University of Chicago since 1923.

"Sure," replied T. V., "I'd be very happy to stop calling Bob a corporation lawyer. But first make him stop calling me a professor!"

Attention, wives: A Kansas publisher's wife who was hostess to Mrs. Roosevelt on her recent lecture tour is authority for the news that the President's wife changes from street clothes to evening dress in just 11 minutes.

"And that," said the publisher, who—by the way—is a Republican, "should be a lesson to American womanhood."

Lightning to Literature: Washington brain-trusters who perused their current issue of the Phi Beta Kappa Reporter must have mused that there were unexpected dividends in the recent settlement of the long controversy between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation. For in this publication Wendell L. Willkie, the vigorous President of the electrical utilities holding company, emerges as a book reviewer and an authority on the Georgian era in British politics. Being now relieved of protecting his company's interests before Congressional committees or writing arguments on power policy for the Atlantic Monthly, he turns to a very commendatory appraisal of "The Young Melbourne" by Lord David Cecil.

Borah, the unpredictable: Senator Borah's warning this week that he might bolt the Republican party in 1940 if the Democratic candidate suited him better was scarcely news. It recalled an anecdote dating back to Coolidge days.

President Coolidge, so the story goes, was walking in Rock Creek Park with a friend one day when Senator Borah passed on horseback.

"That," said President Coolidge, "is a remarkable sight."

"How so?" asked the friend.

"Borah and the horse are going in the same direction," President Coolidge replied.

No Rival for Sonja:

The Capital's newly-formed Ice Club, which counts among its skating enthusiasts a number of athletically-inclined officials, thought it might pick up a few points from the Norwegian Minister inasmuch as he hails from Sonja Henie's homeland.

Wilhelm Menthe de Morgenstierne was invited to the rink for a morning twirl. He came, but club members were taken a little aback when he explained he hadn't been on skates for 20 years!

There is a movement afoot among newspaper correspondents who cover President Roosevelt's press conferences not to laugh the next time a third term question is asked.

The invitation to the President to make a commitment has been put into so many different forms now that the correspondents have begun to regard each new one as a joke.

The last time the question was worded this way:

"Mr. President, Vice-President Garner has definitely announced his candidacy for the presidency in 1940. Does that alter your plans?"

When the laughter subsided, the President joked with the correspondent for being so subtle, but still no answer.

Some correspondents think if they greeted such queries in the future with a solemn silence, they might embarrass the President into a more fruitful reply, but others contend that when Mr. Roosevelt gets ready to announce his intentions, he'll do it, be the atmosphere at the moment serious or jovial.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Our Ageless Bible," "Links in Christianity's Chain," "Stronghearts," and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS SERVICE

MAIL ORDER EXPERT—I create merchandising broadsides, catalogs and advertisements that SELL! Long experience country's largest mail order firms; proven ability, obtain outstanding results; moderate fees; no obligation. Write Box S-49, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Wolff Cottages on the ocean front; city utilities, 1097 S. Atlantic Ave., telephone 1698-J, P. O. Box 653.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GLENDALE, CALIF.—Modern Sussex English home, built 3 yrs., designed by Winchton L. Risley, architect; 7 rms., 2½ baths, many refinements; beautifully landscaped; price $9,750.00. Shown by appointment. G. PALMER BYRKIT, owner, 943 E. Mountain St. Phone Citrus 31780.

HOUSES UNFURNISHED

BEAUTIFULLY wooded 4-acre estate, 5 minutes to Hollywood; 10 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, view windows, servants' quarters; 3-car garages, walks, terraces, pools, complete barbecue, in secluded canyon; $200 month. 2360 Laurel Canyon Road (Calif.).

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

ROOMS TO LET

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Lake villa, double, single, twin beds, comfortable; overlooking lake; near church and business section. MRS. ELLA D. POTTER, 606 So. Ohio Ave.

THUMB INDEXING

BIBLES—WORKS ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE THUMB INDEXED—Other Items of Interest. RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY 168 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

F. W. STANTON 207 Newbury St., Boston COM. 3881
Large collection of Sandwich glass, pottery, miniatures, silhouettes, old silver, etc. Formerly Wayside Antique Shop, Gloucester, and Hinman Shop, Cambridge. Elevator service. Open evenings.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ADJACENT TO THE MOTHER CHURCH

9 NORWAY STREET
1 room and alcove, kitchenette, bath. Free electricity. Elevator. Electrolux refrigerator —$36.00.

9 NORWAY STREET
2 rooms, kitchenette, large bath. Free electricity. Electrolux refrigerator. Opposite Church Park—$44.00.

11 NORWAY STREET
Corner of Falmouth Street
7 rooms, overlooking Church Park, including full-size kitchen, tile bath and shower. Free electricity and refrigerator—$86.00.

258 MASS. AVENUE
5 rooms, including full-size kitchen, tile bath. Near Huntington Ave.—15 minutes to Park Street—$51.00.

8 DALTON STREET
5 rooms; living room, 2 chambers, dining room, full size kitchen, tile bath, pin-point shower. Rent includes electricity, gas and refrigeration—$87.50.

20 CLEARWAY STREET
Living room, 2 chambers, full-size kitchen, tile bath, shower. Free electricity and G. E. refrigeration. Near Mass. Avenue—$53.50.

48 CLEARWAY STREET
Completely furnished 4-room suite consisting of living room, 2 chambers (one with twin beds), kitchen-dinette, tile bath, shower, G. E. refrigeration—unlimited gas and electricity—free linen and blankets—15 minutes to Park Street—$85.00.

If you are desirous of living where there is the utmost consideration given for your comfort—carefully selected neighbors, Edison steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor and watchman service, we invite you to inspect these suites.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24a Clearway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

The Linda Vista
939 So. Serrano Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
A strictly Class-A furnished Apartment in Wilshire District. Distinguished for its luxurious appointments and character of its service. Daily maid service. 24-hour switchboard. Steam heat. Garage.
MRS. IDA G. CHAMBERLIN, Mgr.

3-ROOM apartment, near Harvard Sq., Jan. 1 to April 1; adults; references exchanged. 20 South St., Campello, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

COCONUT GROVE, Miami, Fla.—Two blocks from Christian Science church, attractive bedroom apartments, accommodate 2 or 4. 3609 Poinciana Ave.; telephone 4-1021.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree—5-room apt., large living room, fireplace; automatic steam heat; garage; $45. Cherokee 2982.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 47 So. Portland Ave.—2 light rooms, bath, kitchenette, renovated; studio type; quiet; subway at corner.

N. Y. C., 13 Charlton St.—A spacious 5-room apartment, 2 baths, sun, fireplaces. See SUPERINTENDENT. Al. 4-4298.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WANTED—Business girl; large room, colonial mahogany furniture, fireplace; quiet, refined. Tel. mornings before 9:30. Ac 2-7224. N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 Chrysler Royal 4-door touring sedan at substantial discount.
1939 Plymouth 4-door touring sedan, driven 1040 miles, $735—new car guarantee.
1938 Chevrolet de luxe sport sedan, 4-door, $545, excellent condition throughout. Each car winterproofed.
E. E. WADSWORTH, INC.
424 Adams St., Milton, Mass. BLU. 0470

Unusual Used Car Value

'39 Ford DL Fordor	$645
'39 Ford DL Tudor	$595
'38 Ford DL Fordor	$495
'37 Ford DL Fordor	$365
'36 Ford DL Fordor	$275

HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N. Y. C. TR 7-8195.

DOGS FOR SALE

CHIHUAHUAS—Pedigreed, paper broken. Peaster & Garrett stock; ideal pet for apartments. SHAW. 163-14 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

Local Classified

COUNTRY PROPERTY

CABIN RETREAT IN THE MOUNTAINS
Sacrifice to immediate buyer, new mountain cabin on beautiful large lake only 36 miles from Manhattan; swimming, boating, fishing and winter sports; four rooms plus balcony room, bath, large porch, for $1875, including plumbing, built-in sink cabinets, electricity, huge fireplace, large scenic plot. You can start enjoying delightful week-ends with your family immediately. Restricted estate. Small down-payment, five-year terms if desired. Write or 'phone for photos and admittance card. Room 504, 507 5th Ave., Murray Hill 2-1495, N. Y. C.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 43 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing Ladies' Cloth Coats Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED WOMEN

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER. New York City; 2-3 years' experience; alert, quiet, reliable. Telephone Hillcrest 2557-J.

HOMES TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman desires to share 7-room house, private bath, oil heat, garage. Evenings Mid. 1816-R. 62 Pearl St., Watertown, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study; attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35 Street. Phone 3-4047. Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest, study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 3-9484.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Beautifully appointed rooms, ocean view, some with kitchen; fine heat; loving care given elderly folks; winter prices. Ocean 1033.

HOUSES TO LET

BEAUTIFUL 12-room colonial house, modern, steam heat, 12 miles north of Boston; lavatory first floor; 12½ acres; suitable for one or two families; henhouse for 1000 hens, fruit trees, large barn; also 5-room bungalow, modern, garage, steam heat, fireplace. Box L-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW and modern furnished home on beach, 300 ft. from ocean; for season rental, $500; 2 bedrooms connecting bath; heat; maid's room, kitchen, large living room, outside dining terrace; garage; on best beach near Melbourne, Fla. Box J-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings, 111 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Telephone Wa. 5-7451.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston; LAF. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

SARASOTA, FLA. HOLLAND GUEST HOUSE, distinctly modern, heat, private baths; faces bay; 100% hotel rating. MR. AND MRS. CHAS LICHTE, 414 Broadway (U. S. 41).

WESTPORT, CONN. CALICO COTTAGE
Have an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner at an old New England home on the water November 23d or 30th. Near Merritt Parkway. Accommodations. Tel. 3849. Grace France.

LAKELAND, FLA.—Attractive guest house, modern, new home and furnishings; Christian Scientists preferred. 701 Park Hill Avenue. Phone 26-824.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO.
Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report. 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO. 5-6600.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE. Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. AL. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

NONE LIKE THIS ONE
at the price: 7 rooms, sun porch, bath, hot-water heat (oil), awnings, screens, storm windows, 3-car garage; 2 acres, fruit trees, grape vines; quick sale $6500. ACCORD REAL ESTATE OFFICE (at the light), Queen Anne's Cor., South Hingham, Mass.

FOR SALE—65-acre farm, much timber, good buildings, $1800. CHAS. ADKINS, Route 3, Gretna, Va.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—When in our city stop at PACKARD'S
112 S. California Ave.
Excellent food, beautiful rooms, winter rates.

BOSTON, 176 Huntington Ave.—Single or double room with small family near The Mother Church. Suite 6. Com. 9855.

READING, MASS.—Room and board, sunny room, bathroom floor; station and bus; business or elderly people. Tel. 1189-W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Double or single, newly furnished, board, home privileges; unlimited phone; near transportation; ladies only. Emerson 9525.

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVELY furnished front, single or double room, near Fenway; references required. Box L-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, sunny room, street floor, water in closet; smaller room, 3d floor; permanent; transients. Com. 9323.

BOSTON—One double, one single in private home; business people; students preferred; parking. 9 Blackwood St., Suite 3. Evenings.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough Street—Attractive outside room in private home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. Ken. 0838.

BOSTON—2 rooms for business ladies, private home; Christian Scientists preferred. 11 Norway Street, S. 1. Call mornings.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Attractive single, front room; near the Christian Science church. Ken. 9196.

BOSTON, 208 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Large well furnished front room; business people; also side room, running water. Com. 4428.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 187 Winthrop Rd.—Large front room, third (top) floor apt., kitchen privileges; Christian Science woman. Asp. 7869.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 10 Claflin Rd.—Attractive room, unusually low priced, for one desiring real home; privileges; 2 min. Beacon St. Bea. 0350.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1060 Beacon St.—Attractive single, private bath optional; excellent location near subway and stores. Phone ASP. 4096.

CORAL GABLES, FLA.—Refined Protestant home; 2 comfortable rooms, $10 and $15 per week; Breakfast if desired. Address OWNER, 1209 Avenue LaMancha. Phone 4-4173.

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y., 9220 51st Ave.—Room, semi-private bath; reasonable, private home. Tel. Newtown 9-2959.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—BURWOOD, 191st and Northern Blvd., beautifully furnished and quiet; transportation at door; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd)—Bright, attractive single-double; near church, transportation. RIverside 9-4566 (Apt. 56). CRAM.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd (Apt. 4-D)—Desirable, large, front, homelike; very convenient, subway express, kitchen privileges, elevator.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th (7th floor)—Sunny, homelike large rooms, newly decorated; good beds, reasonable. EVEREST. MO. 2-0940.

N. Y. C., West End Ave.—Beautiful double-single front studios, bath between, exclusive refined home; discriminating people. AC. 4-6630.

ORLANDO, FLA. — Attractively furnished rooms overlooking Lake Eola; furnace heat, hot water, garages. M. B. Johnson, 125 N. Eola Dr.

READING, MASS.—Cheerful rooms for business ladies, private home; 1 minute bus line, 7 minutes train; garage. Reading 0962-M.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Chateau Donna "Charming-Homelike"
Centrally located 238 6th Avenue N. E.
Heated Rooms, Comfy Twin Beds

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Two connecting rooms near bath; warm and comfortable; near transportation. Phone Center Newton 1352-M.

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN with executive ability, general business knowledge, surveys, campaigns, investigation, with personality. Box L-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, experienced companion, secretary; free to travel; references. Miss Fannie N. Brown, 71 Church St., East Greenwich, R. I.

NEW ENGLANDER, educated, refined, experienced homemaker, excelent cook, wishes charge motherless household appreciating real interest. Write Box B-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BOYTON BEACH, FLORIDA — Experienced, trained secretary-nurse-companion; can drive or go anywhere. Margaret Hyde Davis. Box 345.

WOMAN desires position; drives car; typing, reading; full time or by hour. Box J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED English children's nurse open for position; excellent references. Box 16, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MUSIC composed, arranged to lyrics, solo, instrumental, etc.; PIANO-VOCAL instruction, all grades. HOLLANDER, 46 W. 83rd, N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

COCONUT GROVE, Miami, Fla.—Near Christian Science church, bungalow, accommodates 4 people. 3661 Poinciana Ave.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD-Silver-Platinum—Top Prices; references, any bank or dentist anywhere. The J. M. Ney Company, 13 Elm Street, Hartford, Conn.

ZIPPER REPAIRING

ZIPPERS repaired or replaced on all clothing and luggage; very reasonable. ZIPPER SERVICE, 19 W 34th. N. Y. C. WI 7-7770.

'ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of COKE and COAL
PHONE 3-0209

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MILK and CREAM
Grade A Raw
Phone BELMONT 349
Weston's Dairy Farm
R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX. 1377

Serve a delicious meal with Libby's Canned Meats
GREER'S GOT IT
All Over Town

Diamonds—Watches
MODERN JEWELRY OF GUARANTEED QUALITY
FERD ZUNDEL
Jeweler 8 S. Conception Street

MONTGOMERY

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3377 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

MODERN Beauty Salon
CECILE EAVENSON
110 Church Street

Let Luther Skinner —Be your Printer
Complete line office supplies
40 COMMERCE ST. CEDAR 198

Lane-Mathers
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

'ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 a. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Visit Sears New Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave Through to Monroe

'FLORIDA

BRADENTON

BRADENTON HARDWARE CO.
Kyanize Paints and Varnishes
12th St. and Seaboard Tracks

BRADENTON LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Best equipped dyeing plant on the West Coast
Let experts do your dyeing
No job too large or too small.

Taste th Difference in OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

WHEELER BEAUTY SALON
Phone 27-761 108 Walcaid Bldg.
PORTIA, Manager
Formerly Prop. of Portia's Beauty Shop

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS
Dresses—Hats—Coats
Shoes Hose
Milady's every need

Holland Cafeteria
"Famous for Good Food"
SARASOTA
Bradenton in Professional Bldg.

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in Service at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA.
PHONE 4-7641

DAYTONA BEACH

Perrydell Tea and Guest House
LUNCH—DINE
ROOMS GIFTS
Box 601 Phone 308
Daytona Beach

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

AKRAS LADIES' SHOP
Daytona Beach Fashion Center
Exclusive gowns, coats, sport suits, moderately priced. Nelly Don, Georgianna, nationally advertised lines. Vanity Fair and Gold Stripe, Holeproof Hose.
110 South Beach Street

FORT LAUDERDALE

Modern Shoe Rebuilders
QUALITY SERVICE
322 South Andrews Avenue

BARLITT'S MARKET
Complete Line of Foods
INCLUDING
Borden Chateau Cheese
815 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W Adams Street

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1300

'FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

HOME OWNED
SEITZER'S STORES
GROCERIES
MEATS
FISH
and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Boulevard Plee-Zing Food Store
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Hershell and Melrose Tel. 2-1133, 1134

New York Laundry Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUTTON JEWELRY COMPANY
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips
132 E. Flagler Street
Telephone 2-5996 ESTABLISHED 1897

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery
Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade
17 YEARS IN SAME LOCATION

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove
Phone 4-5606
ADELINE JECK

Furniture
Modern Tropical Colonial
SHULL FURNITURE CO.
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment
763 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. FIRST ST.
Also 1452 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH

CUMING'S
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTING, BEAD STRINGING, ENGRAVING, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH STRAPS AND BRACELETS
MODERATELY PRICED
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
108 S. E. First St. Phone 3-4921
Sixteen years in Miami

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

TIME-TESTED
RIPOLIN
JAPALAC
ENDURANCE
SPEEDWALL
GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
55 N. W. 1 St. Phone 3-5769

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

Oil and Machineless Waves
Our Specialty
JEAN'S BEAUTY SALON
2767 S. W. 27th Ave. Phone 4-5162
MRS. CLAUDE C. HOSE
Open Evenings by Appointment

KLINE'S
Food Center
3322 N. W. SECOND AVE.
Free Delivery Phone 2-9123

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

LITTLE GREEN SHOP
64 S. E. 1st St. Phone 2-4692
DRESSES for JUNIOR MISS TEENAGE CHILDREN INFANTS
Gifts for Infants and Children

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445
8 45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PALM TEA ROOM
1610 Lenox Ave., near Lincoln Road
Operating in Miami Beach Twenty Years
Phone 5-2603

Pierre
FINE CUSTOM TAILOR and NECKWEAR
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
PHONE 5-3812

ROBERT C. HABIG
Specializing in
Miami Beach Real Estate
Personal Service
20 Years in South Florida
605 Lincoln Road Phone 5-6368

LOUIS' GRILL
731 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9933
Serving Miami Beach Since 1928
"JUST GOOD FOOD"

ORLANDO

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

SARASOTA

Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Rental Library
Royal—Underwood—Corona
Portable Typewriters
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
Eatmor Cranberries
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 2299

ST. PETERSBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
432 First Street North

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
601-605 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE
TEL. 4511 ESTABLISHED 1923
Use the sun heat for your comfort and convenience

Solar Water Heater Co.
Original Builders of Solars in Florida
Circular on Request
John F. Lanier, Manager
111 Lakeview Ave.
West Palm Beach, Fla.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS
O. M. ROGERS
Phone 8366

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler-Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

HATCH'S
is your
COMPLETE FASHION STORE

BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. OLIVE STREET

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD GLADYS W. FRIED

WINTER PARK

McCRAY'S
Hosiery
Lingerie
Accessories
Hall Building 528 Park Avenue
WINTER PARK, FLA.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store for Women
Ready-to-Ready
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

If your car requires
ETHEL GAS—
Save 40c on 10 gallons by using "Air Chief Gas"—Guaranteed to equal any Ethyl Gas
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE., N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Remodeling
SALE
Nationally Known Men's and Women's Shoes Reduced!
BYCK'S
Temporary Location
221 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workman's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

MACON

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gifts
for Everyone
at
Dannenberg's
Macon, Ga.
For 72 years Your Christmas Store"

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
316 COTTON AVENUE

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
Colonial Oil Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
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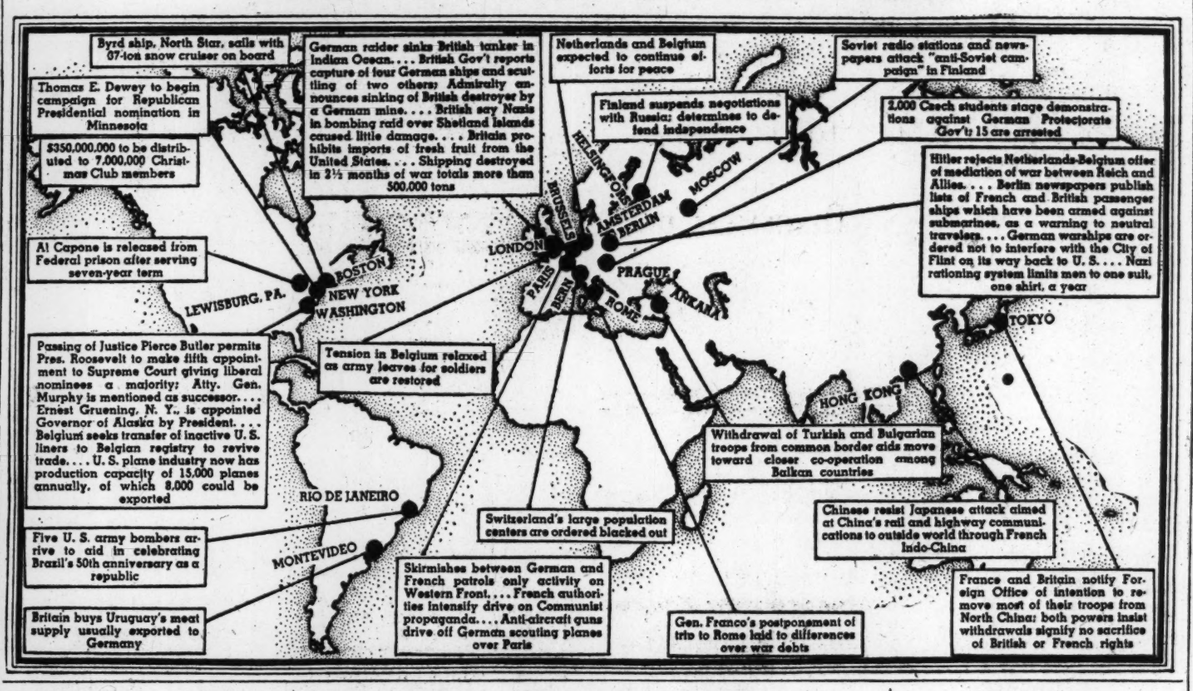
Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


Byrd ship, North Star, sails with 57-ton snow cruiser on board
Thomas E. Dewey to begin campaign for Republican Presidential nomination in Minnesota
$350,000,000 to be distributed to 7,000,000 Christmas Club members
German raider sinks British tanker in Indian Ocean. . . . British Gov't reports capture of four German ships and scuttling of two others; Admiralty announces sinking of British destroyer by a German mine. . . . British say Nazis in bombing raid over Shetland Islands caused little damage. . . . Britain prohibits imports of fresh fruit from the United States. . . . Shipping destroyed in 2½ months of war totals more than 500,000 tons
Netherlands and Belgium expected to continue efforts for peace
Soviet radio stations and newspapers attack "anti-Soviet campaign" in Finland
Finland suspends negotiations with Russia; determines to defend independence
2,000 Czech students stage demonstrations against German Protectorate Gov't; 15 are arrested
Al Capone is released from Federal prison after serving seven-year term
Hitler rejects Netherlands-Belgium offer of mediation of war between Reich and Allies. . . . Berlin newspapers publish lists of French and British passenger ships which have been armed against submarines, as a warning to neutral travelers. . . . German warships are ordered not to interfere with the City of Flint on its way back to U. S. . . . Nazi rationing system limits men to one suit, one shirt, a year
Passing of Justice Pierce Butler permits Pres. Roosevelt to make fifth appointment to Supreme Court giving liberal nominees a majority; Atty. Gen. Murphy is mentioned as successor. . . . Ernest Gruening, N. Y., is appointed Governor of Alaska by President. . . . Belgium seeks transfer of inactive U. S. liners to Belgian registry to revive trade. . . . U. S. plane industry now has production capacity of 15,000 planes annually, of which 8,000 could be exported
Tension in Belgium relaxed as army leaves for soldiers are restored
Withdrawal of Turkish and Bulgarian troops from common border aids move toward closer co-operation among Balkan countries
Five U. S. army bombers arrive to aid in celebrating Brazil's 50th anniversary as a republic
Switzerland's large population centers are ordered blacked out
Chinese resist Japanese attack aimed at China's rail and highway communications to outside world through French Indo-China
Skirmishes between German and French patrols only activity on Western Front. . . . French authorities intensify drive on Communist propaganda. . . . Anti-aircraft guns drive off German scouting planes over Paris
France and Britain notify Foreign Office of intention to remove most of their troops from North China; both powers insist withdrawals signify no sacrifice of British or French rights
Britain buys Uruguay's meat supply usually exported to Germany
Gen. Franco's postponement of trip to Rome laid to differences over war debts
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A Word a Day

Obdurate

Example: "Long did he strive the *obdurate* foe to gain by proffered grace." (Addison: "The Campaign.")

Test: Before looking below, test your vocabulary by underlining the synonym of the word italicized above.

hardened	continuing
abusive	entrenched
defiant	versatile

Pronunciation: Accent is preferably on the first syllable, *obb'-durate* (*o* short as in *odd*, *u* quick-long as in *unite*, *a* quick-long as in *chaotic*), but *obb-du'-rate* is not uncommon.

Derivation and definition: This word was Englished from the Latin *obduratus*, past participle of *obdurare*, "to render hard," and it is used principally as an adjective in the sense of "hardened, callous."

A young man might be described as callous if he ignored the entreaties of parents and friends to reform; he would be termed hardened if he began to take pride in a career of vice; and he would be branded obdurate if he willfully and stubbornly pursued a vicious way without regard for consequences. Obduracy, as Crabbe points out, is the last stage of moral hardness.

In Lighter Vein

Short Takes

You can save yourself much trouble by not borrowing any.

The way to success is to keep your head up and your overhead down.—Rays of Sunshine.

Little Chauncey

"Better put on your shoes, or she'll start reciting about the little piggies."

Hm-m!

Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O. railroad, took a trip to Washington in his private car, and when the train pulled into the station sauntered up to see the engineer.

"I thought we had a rule that this train should not go faster than 60 around the curves," he said. "I had a speedometer in my car and it registered 85 doing the curves."

"Speedometer in the cab said 60," said the engineer. "I didn't see your car going past me any time."—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Random Ruminations

If your wife laughs at your jokes, you may be sure you have some good ones—or else you have a mighty good wife.

The office girl says there may be such a thing as a good dictator, but she has never seen one yet.—Rays of Sunshine.

Army Life

"Any of you lads know anything about shorthand?" said the Sergeant-Major to a bunch of recruits.

There was a quick response. Six of them fell out at once.

"Righto, you lads. Well, they're shorthanded in the cookhouse." So the six of them spent the morning peeling potatoes.—London Daily Herald.

Vocations

Good Use of Slabs

After a winter's work with the hurricane-felled timber in a rural region, a man found it difficult to get regular work. The thought occurred to him that something could be made from the picturesque slabs that had been discarded in the sawing; so he and his wife worked out plans for rustic kennels, birdhouses, mailboxes, etc.

The slabs were given to him gladly; his creations were artistic and sturdy; and they sold readily at fair prices—H. S. P., Newton Highlands, Mass.

Look Up

Two men look out through the
selfsame bars;
One sees the mud, and one
the stars.
—Frederick Langbridge.

A Verse for Today . . .

All thy children shall be taught of the LORD; *and great shall be the peace of thy children.*
—ISA. 54:13.

Monitor Movie Guide

Cat and the Canary (Paramount)—Thriller based on the play of the same name, now with gags by Bob Hope, concealed cadavers, and dark hints generously distributed through an abandoned bayou mansion. For those who relish the Cock Robin business in its more extreme phases. Paulette Goddard, John Beal, Douglass Montgomery.—Adults.

Five Little Peppers (Columbia)—Film based on the story of the same title by Margaret Sidney and intended to be the first of a series built around the characters. Edith Fellows has the role of Polly. Clarence Kolb, Dorothy Peterson, Ronald Sinclair, Charles Peck, Dorothy Ann Seese.—Family.

Heaven With Barbed Wire Fence (20th Century-Fox)—Well made program filler about a boy and a girl and how they make good, in face of great discouragement, with a ranch the boy has bought with his savings. Glenn Ford, Jean Rogers, Raymond Walburn, Marjorie Rambeau.—Family.

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington (Columbia)—Frank Capra telling an amusing and exciting story about an awkward, bashful, idealistic, and earnest young man who is appointed Senator to fill an unexpired term and who after an unpromising beginning unmasks a corrupt political ring. Expertly directed and acted. James Stewart, Jean Arthur, Claude Rains, Harry Carey, Guy Kibbee, Thomas Mitchell, Edward Arnold, Eugene Pallette.—Adults and young people.

Rio (Universal)—Melodramatic yarn about a French swindler, sentenced to a penal colony, and his wife and bodyguard who go to Rio de Janeiro to be near him. A bibulous American engineer supplies complications.—Basil Rathbone, Victor McLaglen, Sigrid Gurie, Robert Cummings.—Adults.

Too Busy to Work (20th Century-Fox)—Plots of two plays, "The Torchbearers" and "Your Uncle Dudley," provide basis for this addition to the Jones Family series. Mrs. Jones—with much of the Jones furniture—enters the Little Theater. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Joan Davis.—Family.

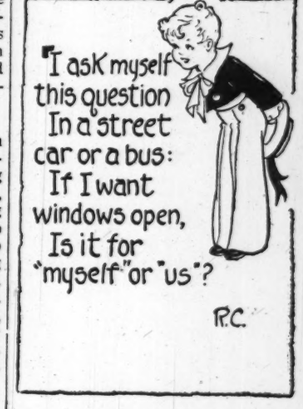
Above Average Films

Family—"First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy."

Adults and Young People—"U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Jaurez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din."

Adults Only—"Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights."

Manly Manners



Brevities

Cleveland Plain Dealer: In New York the other day, a crowd that gathered to watch men plant a tree blocked traffic on Fifth Avenue. What would happen if someone tried to paint a lamp post?

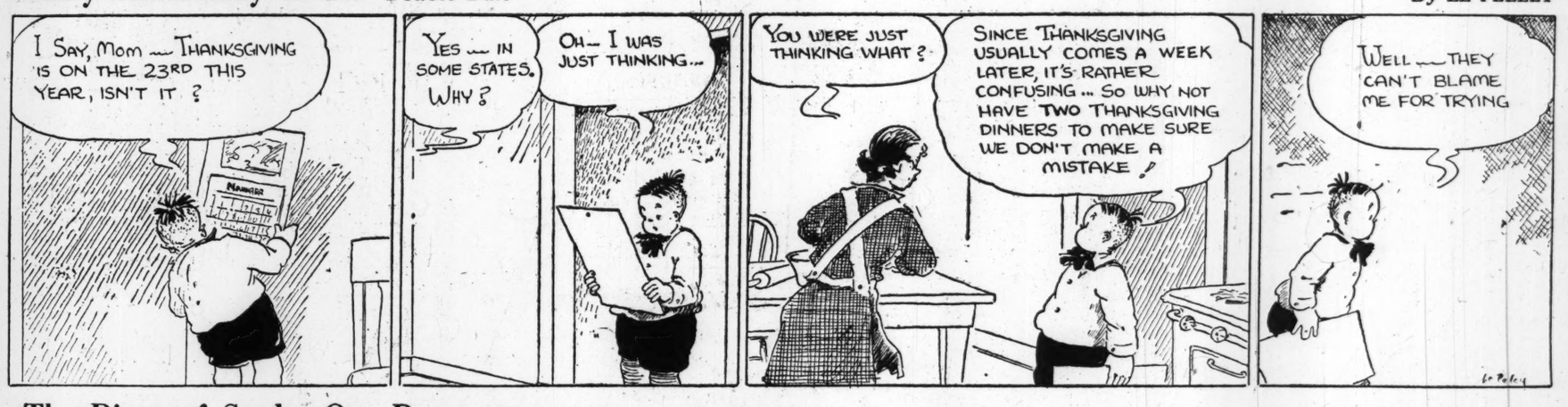
Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal: "If you were given a truffle, would you wear it, sit on it, or eat it?"—From a radio quiz. We'd say, "Thank you," and change the subject.

Boston Herald: If you still believe that Mother Nature is never wasteful in her gifts, stop and consider the hippopotamus, with a hide 1½ inches thick and not the slightest interest in politics.

Brubaker in New Yorker: Secretary Wallace has been chided by the White House for his third-term talk. If he does that seven or eight times more, he will be rebuked.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Double Date*

By LE PELLEY


I SAY, MOM — THANKSGIVING IS ON THE 23RD THIS YEAR, ISN'T IT ?
YES — IN SOME STATES. WHY?
OH — I WAS JUST THINKING...
YOU WERE JUST THINKING WHAT ?
SINCE THANKSGIVING USUALLY COMES A WEEK LATER, IT'S RATHER CONFUSING ... SO WHY NOT HAVE TWO THANKSGIVING DINNERS TO MAKE SURE WE DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE !
WELL — THEY CAN'T BLAME ME FOR TRYING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And Just Think, the Man Gave Me an Extra One!*

The packages left yesterday on our doorstep were "samples"- or something like that, the Boss explained —
I had a feeling they were for me and I could hardly wait for the Boss to open one —
They were for me, all right! One sniff told me that!
DOG SOAP
Phooie!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bit Small for His Age*

By THE HAGERS

I NOTICED THAT THE LITTLE BEAR WAS SWINGING FROM A BRANCH IN AIR.
I QUACKED IN FUN, "ARE YOU A PART SLOTH OR MONKEY? YOU RESEMBLE BOTH."
IT'S GROWING DARK; NEAR BEDTIME, TOO. YOUR PARENTS MUST BE CALLING YOU."
SAID HE, "I SEE I'M QUITE UNKNOWN. MY NAME'S KOALA. I'M FULL-GROWN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) • •

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Editorials

Someone Blundered

How long Germany can wage war, and with what prospect of success, is a question exercising the talents of government experts in several countries. In all their estimates, speculation in some measure is necessarily present. The knowledge whether Reichsführer Hitler deliberately chose war with Britain and France or whether he blundered into it on the assumption that these nations would not fight—this would help toward an estimate of Germany's real strength.

If Herr Hitler deliberately chose war against two powerful nations in addition to Poland, one might assume he counted on the material equipment of the Third Reich to carry it through. But if he blundered into it, relying on bluff to win the day, it was not on German strength but on his own cleverness that he may have relied.

Thus the disclosure by Reikichi Kita, member of the Japanese House of Representatives, indicating Herr Hitler did not believe Britain and France would fight, is extremely interesting. Mr. Kita says that a Japanese industrialist who was invited to the Nazi rally at Nuremberg, but who decided because of the crisis to go immediately to Stockholm, was urged in a note from Herr Hitler to stay in Germany because there would not be war.

It was not possible for the Allied diplomats, in direct negotiation with Herr Hitler, to know certainly whether he was really ready to face a major war. Many assessed his boldness as bluff. Some appear to have felt that at the last moment, Herr Hitler began to realize what he was up against but decided to go ahead even into general war. Mr. Kita's report, supporting the views of those who believe Herr Hitler blundered, helps also to explain why he risked the Russian partnership. Had that last gigantic bluff worked, Herr Hitler might have had Poland and peace—his kind of peace, a spectacular victory over the western democracies and some gains at the expense of the Soviet, granted unwittingly by Stalin's own hand.

But if somebody blundered, it wasn't Stalin.

Budget Reform in Order

A disposition to improve upon Boston's budget methods is shown by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and his budget commissioner, Francis X. Lang. They would set up an informal city budget for the period that begins when the 1939 budget expires next December 31 and ends with adoption of the 1940 official budget at some later date. However, this extra-legal, three-month spending schedule, designed to fill the perennial gap between the official budgets, is not a lasting solution to Boston's budget problems. Nor does it constitute full use of present opportunities.

The desired object could perhaps be better accomplished by compiling and adopting the official budget for the new year early in January, instead of weeks or months later, as in the past. There is apparently no longer any real obstacle to this. Such action would give tangible evidence of the first requisite of permanent, fundamental reform of Boston's fiscal procedure.

The second requisite is a complete overhauling of the laws governing the important fiscal functions. Legislation, it is held in circles competent to speak, ought to adjust the fiscal years of the city, the county, the Boston Elevated, and the schools—each of which has its own budget—so that they would all terminate on a single date, instead of at various times during the calendar year, as they now do. This would simplify the whole question of the tax rate and, consequently, of adjusting the budget.

This done, legislation should make it mandatory for Boston's budget—and those of the county and schools—to be completed and adopted each year before the beginning of the new fiscal year. In this direction, the recess commission created by the 1939 legislature to study Boston's fiscal problems has an opportunity to make an outstanding contribution.

African lungfishes can sleep in the mud for four years and wake up barking, say naturalists. Not unnatural, then, that ten years' depression haven't stopped American business men from growling about politics.

Now that President Roosevelt has doubled the number of Thanksgiving Days, perhaps he could do something about Pay Days.

Two deer crashed into a rural New York beauty parlor but left immediately. Obviously embarrassed stags.

Books and the Child

Oldest of all the "weeks" that crowd the calendar with celebrations, is National Book Week now just twenty years old. Its major emphasis is still on books for children.

These twenty years have seen an enormous growth in the volume of juvenile literature and a most heartening improvement in its quality. Happily, too, strides have been taken during this time to give boys and girls access to the wealth of books pouring off the presses. The development of children's libraries and special children's departments in other libraries and in bookstores has opened the way for even very young people to enjoy the good companionship of books. In all this activity Book Week has played a useful role as guide and spur to further achievement.

The theme of this year's celebration —"Books Around the World"—renews the challenge to librarians, teachers, and parents to provide books that will help boys and girls understand the fellowship of mankind. The conviction that such understanding on the part of young people today will bring about a better understanding between men and nations in the world of tomorrow has been the inspiration of much of the work in behalf of improved juvenile literature. Thus Book Week will have served well if it but strengthens the resolve of educators and parents to utilize the medium of children's books to erase national prejudice, distrust, and misunderstanding.

Don Harold Tilts at Trucks

Whether Mr. Ickes the indignant is voicing his feelings about newspaper publishers, the cement trust, or economic royalists, he is not usually overconservative in speech. Hence, when he turns to motor trucks and tells the American Automobile Association he has "promised himself the pleasure" of bumping a few of them from the highway with the biggest armored tank he can find, the Army may not immediately post double guards to prevent the Secretary of the Interior from borrowing some of its prized equipment for an afternoon of frivolity.

But his words have struck sorrow into the heart of John V. Lawrence, general manager of the American Trucking Associations—the "gentlemen of the highways" who pilot the mile-eating monsters have been maligned, he declares.

In fact, however much one may mutter when pulling up a long hill behind a slow-moving rubber-tired box car, the average motorist probably will concede, if he searches his memory, that the men at the wheel of most of the motor trucks he has passed have been a genial and accommodating, if a bit weatherbeaten, gentry. They are not to blame for the loads they have to carry nor for the length of the vehicles.

A new kind of regulation is being proposed in some States which has much to commend it. This is the stipulation of a minimum as well as maximum speed for trucks in order that they may not impede traffic unduly. Thus there might be avoided the possibility of provoking Mr. Ickes to upset the truck hauling grapefruit for his own breakfast table.

No Money for Apples!

Of what benefit to the United States as a whole, its growers of fruit may be asking, is the lifting of the embargo on munitions if that very fact results in European belligerents' buying nothing else from America.

"Britain can hardly squander her foreign currencies on fruit when there are such things as war materials to be bought and paid for in America," says a statement from the British Food Ministry, and, consequently, Great Britain has prohibited fresh fruit imports except from certain parts of the Empire.

Washington apple growers, Oregon pear orchardists, and California and Florida citrus fruit producers may feel that manufacturers of airplanes and military supplies have been given a primary advantage, but a broader view of the situation may brighten the prospect. Britain must buy more beef, mutton, and wool from Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand. Consequently these latter countries become greater potential markets for fruit from the United States. Moreover, the increased prosperity of grain and livestock producers in the United States—and the upward curve of business not necessarily due to war—should further bolster the domestic market. And for every man going back to work, add at least one apple pie and a pint of orange juice to the weekly consumption.

The Bookshelf

Birth of the Sooner State

Although for sentimental purposes history may be said to have dawned in Oklahoma when Coronado turned his steel-clad legion northward toward the golden streets of the fabled Gran Quivira, its real story as an American commonwealth began in 1803, for virtually the entire State was a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

That colorful, even hectic story, in film and fiction and in sober chronicle, has generally focused on the area itself. Dean Roy Gittinger of the University of Oklahoma emphasizes the fact that the legal history of the Indian country centered in Washington, that it constituted a major pawn in the great game of American politics for more than a century; and in THE FORMATION OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA (Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press. $2.50) he traces, step by step, the devious paths of treaty, congressional bill, committee report, popular clamor and partisan jockeying which advanced or retarded the emergence of the forty-sixth State.

* * *

Jefferson caressed the idea of a great Indian reservation for all tribes west of the Mississippi, but it was not until Andrew Jackson's Administration that the enforced migration began in earnest. Between 1830 and 1840 some 60,000 Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles were uprooted from their eastern homes and hustled with untold cruelty across the "Trail of Tears" to the raw land of what is now Oklahoma. Other tribes had been pushed to the northern part of the trans-Mississippi, but by the middle of the century the need for a road to the far Western gold fields forced a division of this great area, leaving the central part free to become the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

During the Civil War the Five Civilized Tribes sympathized with the Confederacy, and the western part of their lands was taken from them in punishment. Part of it was used for reservations for other tribes, but the central district, afterward known as Old Oklahoma, was unoccupied. Popular pressure for a period of ten years forced the opening of this area in the first of a series of spectacular "runs." (Persons who had entered illegally before the opening were called "Sooners.") The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation in the Southwest was opened in 1892, the Cherokee Outlet in 1893, and various other reservations from time to time up to 1901. The Territory of Oklahoma was organized in 1891.

* * *

Meantime the eastern half, the Indian Territory, remained the property of the tribes. But a great influx of whites without legal right broke down the Indian legal authority and demanded the extinction of tribal title and the allotment of land in severalty. This was accomplished between 1893 and 1901 by the Dawes Commission; by this time a million citizens of the United States were clamoring for statehood, and some 120,000 Indians were generally opposed. They constituted one-third of the Indians in the United States. Jockeying in Congress for political advantage occupied the next six years, and it was not until Nov. 16, 1907, that President Theodore Roosevelt signed the proclamation admitting the twin territories as one State.

Dean Gittinger's work is based almost wholly on government reports, is furnished with copious notes, an index, valuable appendices and bibliography, and is a model of meticulous scholarship. It is no doubt the last word on the strictly political phases of the greatest of all our experiments with the Indian question. K. C. K.

Maybe He'll Be Retired

Rhineland Vignettes

She was a little mouse of a woman—gray and soft-voiced and unobtrusive. "Yes," she nodded to my explanation that the one hotel in town was full, and the manager had sent us here for the night, "Yes, come in." She would fix the bed at once.

We sat down, after our hard train journey, longing to be home again, as we should be on the following night. Our eyes roamed about her humble little room and took in the family portraits on the wall, the tile stove in one corner, and the little woman herself as she moved about quietly, preparing for our night. Her face might have been a model for some Madonna of the Washtubs, for serenity had its abode there, as light dwells upon a mountain. Unhurried, she brought the sheets and blankets, and smoothed them into position. And when all was ready and she had given us our candle and matches for the night, she turned to me and smiled.

How I ever did it in the face of that smile I hardly know, but I rose and walked over to the bed, and gently—very gently, indeed —suggested that the sheets really looked—might I venture to say so?—used. Her reply came at once, with the artlessness of a child, *"Nur eine Nacht gebraucht."* (Used only one night.) I indicated that they were out of the question for us, while feeling that she must be saying inwardly, "These rich Americans!"

She stood and looked at me a moment, with not the smallest trace of anger or resentment. Then, as quietly as she had made the bed, she unmade it, folded and laid away the banished sheets, and, with the unquestioning air of serving a millionaire, brought a pair of faultlessly smooth ones.

Again she arranged each piece of bedding with care, unhurried and calm. And again, when all was ready, she turned to me and smiled. In that smile was a nameless poise that had the heart out of me, and laid it at her feet. . . .

* * *

I was traveling light, as we say, with only one rather small suitcase. Here in Mannheim I was to stay for a week, to make the proper connections with the rest of the group.

The little German inn I chose had a genial, friendly atmosphere. It was pleasant to sit in the dining-room, meal after meal, and watch my fellows—to catch what scraps of their conversation I could, to see what they ordered, to size them up, to guess their lives. This fascinating occupation always went hand in hand with my enjoyment of the delicious German food.

One day—it was *Mittagessen,* the noon meal—I was enjoying a potato dumpling, tearing it lightly apart with two forks, reveling in the luring aroma that rose with every fresh burst of steam, and twirling each bit in its savory sauce, when I felt a light touch on my arm. Looking up, I met the staring gaze and fixed smile of a china doll, and the sober face of the blue-eyed little girl who clasped her close. Shyly, yet with the directness of childhood, she said simply, *"Ich hab' Ihr Kleid gern."* (I like your dress.) That was all. She pattered on to join her mother.

But the frank words set me thinking, as I sauntered off to my room. I had been wearing this same dress day after day ever since my arrival. Although this would be taken as a matter of course from a German Frau, I knew that it was not expected of me. But I loved the dress, and always wore it with pleasure, knowing that in it I looked my best. Of knitted *bouclé,* it never wrinkled, as did the other two I had in my suitcase; so morning after morning, with my thoughts elsewhere, I had put it on. Now, however, there came to me a sudden determination to be seen in it no more.

* * *

I touched my bell, and to the placid little maid who came in response I explained that I had worn this dress and this only, ever since coming to the inn five days ago. Would she be good enough to press for me this flowered silk, so that I might appear in the dining-room in a fresh costume?

Silent, she stood a moment and surveyed me and my dress, *"Es ist doch ein schönes Kleid,"* (But it is a beautiful dress), she replied with dignity; "One does not need many changes."

She stood there regal, in the simple uniform she always wore, and her poise would have graced a princess. I had almost forgotten that such attitudes were still to be found. She would gladly, she added, press for me this other dress if I wished it. But as I looked at her I somehow ceased to wish it. Something of her own perspective welled up in me. Before that simple Fräulein, with her level gaze and her queenly dignity, I felt justly rebuked. "After all, . . ." I said.

M. V. B.

The Students' Viewpoint

Comment Compiled from the Editorial Pages of College Newspapers in the United States

"At no time in the history of the world has youth faced a more difficult world. . . . Youth in Europe can no longer think, but only fight. We in America, however, are still in a position to consider our future; by our opinions we may determine what is to come." —*Cincinnati News Record,* University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"It has been said, 'American colleges need more red-blooded young men instead of sissies.' College men today in a large part know that being 'red blooded' is something different than co-operating in a program of murder in the trenches. They realize that the finest service they can render their country is to strive for a community that is a happy part of the international world."—*Michigan Daily,* University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

"It is growing dark now and the crowd of little boys that were playing touch football in the backyard below has broken up because 'you guys don't play fair.' We want to play fair with you, America; America, play fair with us. Glory in us; don't weep for us."—*Daily Pennsylvanian,* University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

"Some very important reasons why America can't afford war: The field house must be completed. A new stadium is necessary. The students must study. . . . The CDA dancing classes must be begun."—*The Tiger,* Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.

* * *

"The simple fact is . . . that the pacifists in the last analysis are right. They know that none of the lasting or important changes of history have been effected through force. They know that force by its very nature can solve no problems. They know that each successive resort to force represents a lowering of human standards. The irresistible verdict of history is on their side."—*Yale Daily News,* Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

"These ideas [that war must be avoided at all cost] in our opinion miss the point of the whole question. Nothing so quickly invites war as a public expression of weakness. . . . We believe that an America prepared to fight is the America least likely to fight."—*V. M. I. Cadet,* Virginia Military Academy, Lexington, Va.

"As long as a totalitarianism is left strong enough to enforce its message over the world, no pause from arms can be more than a recess. . . . The president of Columbia University said the other day that America has a share in war guilt because she has not done her duty in helping find and eliminate causes of war. This should be a challenge to students."—*Daily Maroon,* University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

"There is a more basic emotion than duty to humanity involved here. It's the inherent love of life each of us has, the love others have for us, the overwhelming affection we have for others, that will be destroyed in any bloody war. . . . Add your infinitesimal voice to the engulfing roar which is rising from the throats of American youth who shout almost with one voice, 'This is not our war. We won't fight.'"—*Columbia Daily Spectator,* Columbia University, New York City.

"We are frankly determined to have peace at any price. We refuse to fight another balance-of-power war. We intend to resist to the utmost any suggestions that American intervention is necessary to 'save civilization' or even 'to save democracy and freedom.'" . . . —*Harvard Crimson,* Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

"It [the Crimson's editorial quoted above] is an outstanding statement with which we are in complete agreement."—*The Dartmouth,* Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

"One thing is clear: if we are to keep America at peace, it is to our interest that the peace forces, in which students have always been active, be guaranteed the right to speak and assemble."—*Vassar Miscellany News,* Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"Agreed that in war there is no victor, collegians feel that the United States should remain uninvolved in order to use its influence for peace and to help rebuild civilization when the time comes for the warring nations to lay down their arms."—*Goucher Weekly.* Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

The Wide Horizon

Collegians and Their Job

By Janet Mabie

I had a letter from a college student. I imagine a good many college students have written a good many such letters to their kith and kin since the opening of the college year. The contents of the one I received made me—in a helpless, furious kind of way —see stars. It said, "Last night the president (of the college) gave us a talk. He said he didn't see how he could wish us much happiness for this year—it would be silly, in view of the international crisis. He said he thought the prospect for us, as a class, was extremely discouraging. He only asked us to co-operate with the administration, in getting through the year as well as we could."

The student added a sentence which I recognized as in the campus vernacular: "And how do you like that for apples?" it read, by which I understood him to mean, "Can you beat a man, making such a speech to students supposed to be on their toes?"

Well! It was the first time in recent years that I had heard of a man in a position of power and intellectual influence inviting rats in a manner of speaking aboard a sinking ship! The first time I had come across the spectacle of a man of supposed judgment and experience with the humanities, attempting to set people to work with the admonition, in effect, "Of course, my boys, you're licked before you start—but, well, see what you can do. . . ."

* * *

I don't know exactly what I could have done about it—probably nothing, really—but my spirits were considerably improved the next morning by finding in my newspaper a report of a speech made at the opening of Harvard University by President Conant. President Conant's speech took for its text "Education As Usual," which, at the outset, seemed a good deal better approach to student thought than the other. President Conant apologized if that seemed too tame a slogan (personally I thought it was an excellent one, like good, wheaten bread), and added: "Let me remind you . . . that with England, France, and Germany engaged in a totalitarian war which promises to be long, with the economic and cultural life of other smaller countries suffering increasing dislocation, this nation now emerges from chaos as the significant home of the arts, of literature, of scholarship, of science. Great is the responsibility of the American universities; great indeed is the challenge to American youth and to all who value the freedom of the human mind. Here is work enough to satisfy a Hercules!"

There! That was more like it, I thought. After all. there's no need to tell students that conditions make it hopeless for them to extend themselves when it is just as easy to tell them *to* extend themselves! Surely they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by trying. "With either fear or hate as our counselors," President Conant added, "we shall certainly fail. With clear heads and stout hearts we may succeed. And on our success or failure may depend—not only the fate of humanity's experiment with free institutions, but of the potency of man's belief in a life of reason—in short what we now venture to designate as modern civilization."

That made me feel a lot better. Of course it wouldn't do the students much good who had accepted the first-mentioned speech as authoritative. Still, maybe they would see the papers containing reports of President Conant's speech and, with the American as well as youthful genius for optimism, decide that what he said made more sense than their own man had. At least, I hoped so.

* * *

The thought of those two speeches sent me off on a hunt for more speeches made in similar circumstances, by college presidents before incoming classes. I found out this: About 85 per cent of those I examined reflected in general the assumption of President Conant—that the United States has been here for quite a while and that, as it will probably be here for quite a while to come, there is no bar to young people, any more than there has been in the past, to setting their own pace, their own goal of participation in her preservation and progress. The other 15 per cent veered rather toward the dismal view of the other man.

Aren't home letters an opportunity to slide in comments that steadily back up President Conant's view? May it not be that if the truth were known, boys and girls are a little tired of hearing that their generation is about to be sacrificed, and so would welcome reiterated assurance that, on the contrary, it is preposterous to suppose there isn't just as much that is constructive to be done as ever there was and no law—at least yet—against pitching in and not wasting time about doing it?

You can't get up much steam among the college fry talking about the possibility that they may have to go to war. The collective eye grows cold, the collective lip curls. They want to stay out, and busy themselves making something respectable and agreeable of their lives, not throw them away in any so-called "glorious" cause. Sure, if someone attacks the United States, that's another matter. But who's going to? And when? And until that time, they are likely to ask, why don't people quit talking war to them and let them concentrate on making something of their ambitions and hopes?

Mirror of the World's Opinion

A Nation at Prayer

A Day of National Prayer serves to emphasize a truth of the highest importance. It reminds us that the present conflict, perhaps in a unique degree, is ultimately not material but spiritual, that the clash is, in the last resort, not between armies or governments but between irreconcilable creeds. . . . If we set ourselves to destroy what is wrong in the sight of man, this is only that we may defend what is right in the sight of God. With infinite reluctance we have faced the detestable horrors of war because in no other way, as it seemed, . . . could we save for mankind His gifts of freedom, happiness, and spiritual life. When bloodstained paganism menaces Europe, people of all faiths, Christian or otherwise, who believe in God, are ready for any sacrifice, knowing that what they fight for is not the mere fabric of civilization but its spirit and its soul.

This can be said with no trace of self-righteousness. Some religious teachers are at the moment so afraid of this fault that they impute the war in part to our national or individual sins. Our collective and separate shortcomings are real enough, yet it was not these which at last broke down our persistent and repeated efforts for peace. We entered on war only when to take any other course would have been to betray not merely human freedom but the laws of God. Aware of this, we can the better pray for the speedy coming of a real peace, not for the sake of a return to security and comfort, but because the gaining of such a peace alone justifies the loathsome necessity of war.—*The Times,* London.